WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

P & O WHISKY

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,124—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd Dec,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8300	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	31st Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 20th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carston	21st Dec.
SAFARI	1132	Ahrens	26th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BEREDIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 26th Nov., 1900.

S.S. "BITHYNIE Ex"

CACHEMIRE, SAILING for GENOA on or about the 20th instant, will engage cabin PASSENGERS for that port on MODERATE TERMS. For rates and further particulars apply at once to CAPTAIN on board, Princes Dock, P. Shed.

SURGEON on Board and every other comfort with GOOD FOOD.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS STOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

GUARANTEED
QUALITY AND CONDITION.

SELECTED SHERRIES

Chosen on the Spot and Shipped through the well-known Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co. The better classes of these Wines stocked by TREACHER & Co. are the finest to be found in India.

PORT WINES

Shipped to the Company direct from the Celebrated House, SANDIMAN & CO.

Special attention is called to our

SUPERIOR OLD PORT,

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT DESSERT WINE

CHAMPAGNES.

HIGH CLASS BRANDS ONLY STOCKED.
DOYEN & CO., GIESLER,
HEIDSIECK, POMERY AND GRENO,
PERRIER JOUET.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.
GOOD DINNER WINES.

CHOICE DESSERT WINES.

Obtained Direct from Bordeaux.

STILL BURGUNDIES.
SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.
CLARET IN WOOD.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

Imported from Coblentz through
DEINHARD & CO.

The Company's Stock of these Wines is very Extensive and in SPLENDID CONDITION.

STILL AND SPARKLING WINES.
SAUTERNES.
HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S

LARGE RED GENERAL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY,
AND WILL BE SENT
FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

WHEEL men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

ROYAL Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

ENFIELD is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

BICYCLES are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN A FEW DAYS
R. U. GOING.
HORNBY ROW, OPPOSITE SIR J. J. INSTITUTE.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

(Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., when children are admitted for half-price.)

Gala Special Matinee MONDAY, 24th Dec.

A Congress of clever and world-famous Circus artistes forming the very strongest, best and most gigantic attraction that has ever visited the East. The entire Company has been selected for the especial fitness and renown of each artist engaged. The management guarantees careful, competent and conscientious performances. Nothing curtailed. Honestly advertised and honestly presented. Nightly crowded from Ring to Roof. A New Century show with new faces, new acts, and sensations successful beyond the most extravagant praise. Every item encored to the echo. One unanimous verdict alike from Press and Public. The Fun of the comedy, the music of the Opera. Patronised by the most cultured and critical. A Triumphant enterprise of exclusive-sterling-thrilling features, diverting the most sedate, captivating the most exacting, without offending the most scrupulous. The vast audiences are our most unqualified encomium of a pre-eminent, unrivalled, electric success. A stupendous federation of the world's wonders, comprising the most amusing and amazing attractions direct from the Continent and America at enormous expense.

WE WANT TO
C. U. B. A.

PRICES.

Private Box to hold 6	Rs. 20.
Single Seat in Private Box	„ 4.
Dress Circle	„ 3.
Second Chairs	„ 2.
Stall	Re. 1.
Pit, Natives only	Ans. 8.

Special Seats reserved for Native women.
Box plan, at Circus from 10 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.

Notice.—Owing to the necessarily limited number of box seats, patrons are urged to book at the earliest opportunity.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

NOTICE.

WANTED a COMPETENT SURVEYOR having accurate knowledge of Levelling. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem.
Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before the 1st of January 1901.

STATE ENGINEER,
Gondal (Kattiawar.)

WANTED

FOR a Cotton Mill in Calcutta, a CARDING MASTER.
Apply with copies of testmonials to " G. " care of this paper.

WANTED

A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MOULDER. Preference given to one possessing English, American or German experience. Pay according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of recent testimonials to
(THE LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT.,)
(Kanchrapara E. B. S. Railway.)

NOTICE.

WANTED TWO EXPERIENCED PROFESSORS, one for SANSKRIT and one for MATHEMATICS, for the Bahaddin Arts College, Junagadh, Kathiawar. Applications stating terms, University and other qualifications, and accompanied by testimonials, if any, to be forwarded to the Diwan, Junagadh State, before the 31st December 1900.

MILL MANAGER.

PRACTICAL and experienced, desires SITUATION as MILL MANAGER, or position in office of Managing Agents, has a thorough knowleage of Mill orgainsation together with a Cotton Buying experience in the up-country markets. Good references.
Apply " X," care of this paper.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 12 noon on 15th JANUARY 1901, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS to Corps at Madras, Saint Thomas's Mount Bangalore, Bellary, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Fort Stedman, Loikaw, Bampon, Keng Tung, Mandalay, Shwebo and Bhamo and for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Madras Arsenal for the period of one year from 1st April, 1901 to 31st MARCH, 1902. For further particulars please see " Fort Saint George Gazette," dated 11th December, 1900.

J. D. WALLER, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL RAZAK HAJI ABDUL KARIM, late of Calcutta and Bombay, Kutchi Memon inhabitant, deceased.

RAHIMABAI alias BAIABAI, widow, of the late ABDUL RAZAK HAJI ABDUL KARIM, the deceased abovenamed .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 13th day of December, 1900.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW, & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 20 OF 1895.

ADAMJI KARIMBHOY .... Plaintiff.
vs.
ABDOOLALLY KARRIMBHOY and others ... Defendants.
AND
HUSSONALLY ADAMJI. .... Purchaser,

PURSUANT to the Judge's order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1900, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1901, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in one lot, at the risk and cost of the above named Purchaser Hussonally Adamji.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the New Town in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 7-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14 and was formerly assessed under No. 13 and entered in the Collector's Book of Revenue under No. 2265 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage and the property of Ramchandra Krishnaji, on the West by the Public Street called Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the property of Moosaji Tyabji, and all which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and first defendant and their respective tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 33 and 35 and Ward No. 6936 and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 16 017 situate and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the New Town in the Island of Bombay containing 56 1-3 square yards by admeasurement and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Valeejee Essajee and Adamjee Essajee, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the sweepers, passage, and on or towards the West by Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street and all which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and the first defendant and their respective tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. WADIA and GHANDY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 11 Sirdar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of November 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR.
Acting Commissioner,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—A large and varied assortment offered at HALF PRICE at our Branch Pharmacy, next Bombay Club (late Bolton & Co.) CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS in fancy goods, plated ware, &c.— KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW SUITINGS.—Navy Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs 42. Fancy Tropical Cashmeres, new Coloured Soft Shirtings.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

SAVING of 12 1-2 per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Salon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

THE only HORSELESS VEHICLE running in Bombay is of VATCHA BROS. Let others follow as usual CYCLES, PHONOGRAPHS, etc., Meadows Street and Girgaum.

ON VIEW.—Bona-fide Sale of Mr. J. Mitarachi's Valuable Household Furniture, etc, at Middle Colaba, opposite Post Office, to be SOLD on 20th inst.

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TO LET.—From July or August, 1901, for 9 months, a small WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, in Tunbridge Wells. 5 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room, Bath Room, (h & c) Drawing, Dining, School-room and Library. 10 minutes from Golf Links, 1½ from station Small Garden. Good Piano. Rent 3 Guineas a week.—Apply F. GOLDSWID, Supdt. of Police, Sholapore.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TOYS and PRESENTS for any age at Prices to suit the Purse of Rich or Poor. Hundred of Novelties to choose at SHROFF BROTHERS.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES : Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SALE OF THE GARLICK'S INCINERATOR, WITH PORTIONS, THE BEEHIVE DESTRUCTOR, &c., FOR REMOVAL.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1900, at 4 p.m., at the Municipal Workshops' Compound (behind the Crawford Markets), the sructure of the Garlick's incinerator with all brick-work and iron-work of the furnaces, flues, blast heater chamber boiler casing and chimney, together with the remaining iron works of the old Beehive destructor, a Root's water-tube boiler with fittings and W. I. chimney, a large blast fan, two blast heaters, and a rotary pump.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch (at the Municipal Workshops) or to the undersigned.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUNGALOW NO. 2 AT CHOWPATTY.

By order of the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th December, 1900, at 3 p.m., on the premises the, whole of the Materials for removal of Bungalow No. 2 with stable, outhouses, &c., situate at Chowpatty, lastly occupied by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th December, 1900.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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A very fine peg Whisky.

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(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2103).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

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Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's " Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld, Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
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The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

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With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway, from Friday, the 14th, to Monday, the 31st December, (both days inclusive), available for return up to midnight of 14th January, 1901.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

W. H. NICHOLSON,
For General Traffic Manager.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER and 15 JANUARY the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

1st CLASS RETURN Rs. 60
2nd CLASS RETURN „ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. Ld.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1901-1902 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties white and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA-FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold laces, Co[illegible] Badges, &c.
3. Leather articles such as Shoes, Spur-straps, &c.
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill covers and Zinc, Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old packing materials, Iron Hoops, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 15th JANUARY 1901. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipore, Calcutta, the 30th November, 1900.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES at the Institute OPEN on the 4th JANUARY, 1901. Students are particularly advised to join at the commencement of the Session.

Programme giving full particulars can be obtained from the Principal on payment of 4 annas.

ENGINEERING CLASSES.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and embraces the following.—

MAKING, WORKING, DRAWINGS of various parts of Machines.

MAKING PATTERNS from the working Drawings, Instruction in SMITHY WORK and on all Tools and MACHINES used in ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, together with general FITTING up and FINISHING of Machines.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and includes:—

PRACTICAL WORK on the Machines in actual use in Cotton.

SPINNING and WEAVING FACTORIES.

FITTING together and ERECTING of the several Machines, WORKING THEM, making necessary changes, and practice in the selection and mixing of different Cottons.

Preparation for and Weaving of Plain and Fancy cloths.

In conjunction with both the departments there are.—

(1.) Separate classes for Machine Drawing, free-hand and to scale.
(2.) Lectures on STEAM and the STEAM ENGINE.
(3.) Lectures on MACHANICS.
(4.) Lectures on SOUND LIGHT HEAT ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM as specially applicable to students attending either of the two practical departments.

Students who complete the course successfully under the conditions laid down receive the designation.

L. M. E. (LICENTIATE of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.)

L. T. M. (LICENTIATE of TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.)

Subject certificates, FULL TECHNOLOGICAL CERTIFICATES, SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATES with their MONEY VALUE, and a GOLD MEDAL are awarded each ear.

There is a Saturday afternoon Class for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Hon. Secretary.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCY
COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,60.00.000.

Claims Paid for Over
ONE CRORE
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

OUR report this morning contained all the telegraphic information received from Reuter up to Saturday, and we have consequently no further news from the Home Markets up to the time of writing.

CROP REPORTS.

The telegraphic information to hand this afternoon is on the whole satisfactory. With the exception of 40 cents in Agra and 54 cents in Cawnpore, the agricultural districts have been without rain since our last report on Friday. Crop prospects, however, are generally good; cotton plants are flourishing and picking is still in progress, while quantities of the raw material continue to arrive at the various cotton producing centres. In Julgaum the crop estimate is 12 annas. In Ferozepore fine weather is doing good to wheat; in other parts the crop is flourishing. Rapeseed also is doing well, and a larger area has been sown this year in Mooltan. Rabi crop prospects are generally good.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very firm, with no demand for Bank Telegraphic Transfer at 1s. 4 1-16d., and very little demand for Bank D.-D. at 1s. 4 3-32d. Ready 3 month's sight Bills are 1s. 4 5-16d. We quote:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-16d.
„ Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-16d.
„ „ Francs	170 1-2.
30 days' sight Japan	149
„ „ Shanghai	211
Silver, London	29 5-8
„ New York	64 1-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank's return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	12,13,732
„ „ „ Branches	Inc	93,156
Other „	Inc	1,21,646
Government Securities	Dec.	14,023
Other authorised „	Dec.	9,357
Loans	Inc.	9,63,512
Bills discounted and purchased	Inc.	8,54,667
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	95,312
Cash	Dec.	26,97,374

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail:—

	IMPORTS. Rs.	EXPORTS. Rs.
Gold Coins	......	......
Gold Bullion	247,500	......
Silver Coins	16,962	......
Silver Bullion	225,476*	......

* In addition to this Government has imported Silver Bars of the value of Rs. 1,050,000.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 96 for Ready and Rs. 96-3 for January 1901, and gradually declined to Rs. 95-12 for the former and Rs. 96 for Settlement. On account of weaker advices from Calcutta some sales of Ready Paper were, however, made from Rs. 95-11 to Rs. 95-13.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and we have nothing special to report. Bank of Bengal's have dropped 10 rupees, the quotation now being Rs. 1,280. David's, Maneckjee Petit's and Standard's are to-day Rs. 240, Rs. 1,775, and Rs. 255, showing a decline of about 5 to 10 rupees all round. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Pile's stand at Rs. 156, and John Roberts' Rs. 457. Ahmedabad Prantej is to-day Rs. 680. Mofussil's are quoted Rs. 390.

FREIGHTS.

The market is very quiet, and the only business put through has been of a small miscellaneous character. The quotations are: London, 12 shillings, ready; January-May, 13s. to 17s. 6d. Hamburg, 14s. to 14s. 9d.; Antwerp, Dunkirk, Marseilles and Genoa 13 shillings, and Havre 13 to 15 shillings.

COTTON.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Saturday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	1,246	29,941	27,845
Barsee and Nugur	405	11,115	5,783
Berar	3,620	73,980	33,350
Hingunghat	26	1,563	1,507
Dhollera	...	1,964	26,445
Broach	...	275	15,759
Compta and Dharwar	322	7,542	11,345
Westerns	79	1,738	564
Bengals	1,336	39,442	102,285
Sind	...	301	5,128
Persian	...	1,387	720
American	474	1,968	2,760
Egyptian	...	2,348	2,464
Other sorts	...	2,283	843
Total	7,508	175,847	236,798

The market in Bombay has been steady all day. Shippes have taken up 800 bales and Mills 900 bales.

The following are the official quotations:—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	185	174	166	Dec. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	189	179	...	Do
Scind-Punjab Machine-ginned	190	...	...	Jan. 25, 1901.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	200	...	...	Dec. 25
„ Hand-ginned	199	..	..	Do
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	194	..	Do
Julgaum Machine-ginned	...	196	...	Do
Akola Machine-ginned	209	...	...	Do
Khamgaum Machine-ginned	209	...	...	Do
Do do.	209	204	...	Jan. 25, 1901
Karanjia Machine-ginned	209	204	..	
Oomra, Good Staple	215	..	...	Dec. 25
Do	...	211	...	Jan 25. 1901
Broach, Machine-ginned	233	...	220	Mar. 25. 1901
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	218	209	...	April-May.
Do Do	...	...	197	May 26, 1901
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	219	May 25, 1901
Westerns	...	...	202	Do

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON FRIDAY.

The English mail on Friday brought the weekly statistical circular of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, giving the details of the movements of this season's crop up to November 16. The movement into sight, with the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceeding season, is shown in bales in the following table—

	1900-1	1899-1900
Receipts at Ports since Sept. 1st	2,793,505	2,497,304
Overland to Mills and Canada-net	345,848	440,811
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1st	511,698	445,234
Southern Mills' takings, less consumed at Southern Ports included in Port receipts	348,871	361,019
Total in sight	3999,922	3744,368
Per cent of crop in sight	?	39 68-100
Brought into sight after Nov. 16th	?	5,692,048
	?	9,436,416

The total in sight on the dates given for this season according to the above shewing, exceeded the total on the corresponding date last season by 255,554 bales and fell short of the total for the corresponding period in 1898-1899 by 553,720 bales. It also fell short of the figures for the corresponding period in 1897-98 by 254,522 bales compared with the previous weekly report, which shewed an increase against last season of 239,834 bales on November 9th, the shewing for 1900-1 appears to be continually leaving the yield for 1899-1900 more and more behind. But, on the other hand, it falls more and more short of the movement in the maximum season, 1898-99, the decrease on November 16th this year as compared with the record for that season being, as already stated, 553,720 bales, as against a decrease of 442,848 bales on November 9th. This season's movement also continues, according to the New Orleans statement, to lag more and more behind the shewing for 1897-98, the falling-off on November 16th being 254,522 bales as against a decrease of 109,292 bales on November 9th. If we take last season's yield as the basis of calculation and assume an increase for this season as a whole equivalent to the percentage increase up to November 16th, the total crop for 1901 works out to 10,060,000 bales in round figures.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The WHEAT market is firm, but we have no business to report. White Delhi to-day is Rs. 4-8-6.

LINSEED is dull in old stock, but firm in New Crop. There is, however, no business passing. Linseed Bold, old, is Rs. 10-4; New, Rs. 8-9-6.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm in New Crops and the rates are: Brown Cawnpore, old, Rs. 8-4; New Rs. 6-7; Brown Delhi, Rs. 6-8; Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7-2; Yellow Guzrat, Rs. 7-10.

POPPYSEED is quiet with no enquiry. The rates are: Poppyseed, old, Rs. 8-14.

In CASTORSEED the market is dull, with one or two native purchasers. Old Crop is selling at Rs. 38; New, Rs. 33-12.

GINGELLYSEED is also dull, with no business. We quote: Gingellyseed, New, 50 per cent. Rs. 40-8; 75 per cent. Rs. 42; 15 per cent. Rs. 43; Red, Rs. 40.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay:—

	Saturday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	431	2,339,258	5,062,952
Linseed	388	753,723	2,073,904
Rapeseed	535	628,441	1,951,469
Gingellyseed	23,445	1,549,564	1,679,721
Poppyseed	293	456,783	587,184
Groundnuts	46	48,026	144,726
Castorseed	2,887	544,967	885,964
Rice	9,206	13,180,204	7,344,419
Myrabollams	3,656	*345,403	not recorded.

* Since 1st April.

PIECE-GOODS IN THE HOME MARKETS.

"Business in cloth" (writes a correspondent from Manchester the day before the last mail left) "has been booked in fair quantities in numerous instances, but transactions have been unevenly distributed, both as regards buyers and sellers. The hardening tendency in the price of raw cotton caused buyers to improve their bids and to give out orders which they had held back. Manufacturers, who were easy to deal with materially strengthened their positions, but a firm adherence to quotations based on actual cost of production impeded progress. Favourite makes of India shirtings have been dealt in for delivery within the next 2 or 3 months, but bids have generally proved inadequate, as sales at relatively low prices by makers usually producing goods for China have discouraged buyers. Acceptable offers from Calcutta have been scarce, but merchants have occasionally bought in anticipation of improved limits. Makers of Dhoties are in many cases wanting business rather badly, and promise quick delivery. Bleaching Jaccone's and Nainsooks have been sold in fair lines when sellers have promised early delivery and made concessions. An increased volume of demand for Madras, Bombay and Karachee is a feature of the month, and there have been numerous transactions of a varied character. Buyers for Rangoon, Singapore, Penang and several of the minor Asiatic markets have operated in seasonable goods for delivery within the next few months. Rather more buying for Hongkong may be recorded, but though some orders for Shanghai, mainly goods for Koreas, have been reported, business for that market is still very quiet. Shippers to the Levant and Egypt have not received much encouragement, but other Mediterranean markets have taken moderate quantities. Purchases for several of the South and Central American markets have been made. Plain, fancy, and colored woven cloths suitable for the Home trade and Colonial markets have moved in fair lines."

A NEW MAKE OF PAPER.

American paper-makers, newspaper proprietors and publishers are watching with intense interest, some important developments which are about to take place in the paper trade. The National Paper-making Company of New York, a new Corporation with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling will shortly begin to manufacture paper from the waste hulls of cotton-seeds, billions of tons of which lie piled up all over the south of the United States, constituting the refuse of hundreds of cotton-seed oil mills. The Company controls a new process for manufacturing from this material a new pulp, which will keep white and never turn yellow as wood pulp does. Moreover, it only costs £5 per ton, whereas wood pulp costs £15 per ton. The new Company intends to wage a commericial war against the International Paper Company, a gigantic Corporation popularly known as the "Paper Trust," and an important reduction of prices is expected. In addition to manufacturing paper the Company will manufacture cotton-seed oil in competition with the "Cotton-seed Oil Trust," which heretofore has controled the cotton-seed industry.

INDIAN SILK FABRICS.

An interesting monograph on the silk fabrics of the North-West Provinces and Oudh has just been issued. The revival of the Indian silk industry and its conduct on scientific lines may be regarded as one of the most important steps towards a more diversified industrialism in India. The report deals first with silk-worms, wild and domesticated, and speaks of the Tasor (Tussore, Tussah) silk-worm as the most abundant, the most important, and, commercially, the most valuable of the Indian wild silk-worms. Its silk became prominent after disease among mulberry worms in the sixties led to inquiries as to new sources of silk supplies. Three experiments in sericulture are now in progress, by the Government Forest Department, by an English manufacturing firm, and by a native gentleman respectively. Benares, the great religious city of the Hindoos, is the chief silk manufacturing centre. Silk is deemed by the Hindoos to be pure for ceremonial purposes. But the ceremonial laws of Islam prohibit the use of pure silk fabrics for men's wearing apparel, though mixed silk fabrics may be worn. It is allowed for the dress of Mahomedan women. Curiously enough most silk designers at Benares are Mahomedans. The report deals with many technical questions—silk thread, embroidering, printing of silk, and production of fabrics. It also treats in detail of the various descriptions of silk garments (shawls, veils, &c.) and silk cloth, especially brocades, which are used in India for every kind of wearing apparel and upholstery. The report throws a good deal of light on silk in folklore and literature.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th December, as compared with the statement of 8th December:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 8. Rs.	Dec. 15. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,70,602	45,56,870
Do. do. at Branches	28,47,562	29,40,718
Other Deposits	4,52,69,983	453,91,629
Post Bills	9,196	10,054
Credits undrawn	18,96,784	25,40,165
Rs.	7,32,94,157	729,39,466
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,09,512	73,95,489
Other authorised Securities	15,30,225	15,20,868
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	56,48,736	65,23,459
Loans do. do. do.	2,25,08,990	234,72,502
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,77,32,313	185,86,980
Dead Stock	3,98,576	3,98,632
Stamps and Stationery	20,727	20,660
Bullion	4,22,140	
Balances with other Banks	2,75,083	3,70,395
Cash	1,73,47,855	146,50,481
Rs.	7,32,94,157	729,39,466

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st December 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	4,300	...	6,800
Or per mile of Railway	46	79	...	125
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	61,659	89,527	...	1,51,186
Total for 22 weeks	64,159	93,827	..	1,57,986
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,630	3,716	...	8,346
Per mile of Ry. do.	85	69	...	154
Total to corresponding date do.	83,415	1,07,336	...	190,751

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 1,546
Do to date .... „ 32,76

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 8-8m., 10-0s. Low water, 2-27m., 2-33s.
Sale of Work, Cathedral Girls' School.
University Examination Result.—B. A.
Military Medical Students' Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Meeting, 5-30 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. V. B. Ketkar will read a paper on "Astronomy in its Bearing on the Antiquity of the Aryans."

COLLISION.—Asser Virji, a Hindu merchant, was on Saturday evening driving along Colaba Causeway when his horse took fright and dashed into a tram-car, damaging the vehicle and slightly injuring a passenger, named Kekobad Dadabhoy, who was in the car.

ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOLS, MAZAGON.—Her Excellency Lady Northcote will distribute the prizes in the Boys' School-room, on Friday, December 21, at 5-30 p.m. The Venerable Archdeacon Scott will take the chair. The presence of all friends of the mission is cordially invited.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A FRIEND.—Peerosha Soondersha, of the 1st Madras Lancers, arrived in Bombay, on the 4th instant, and put up with a friend, named Ahmed Mohideen, at Erskine Road. He entrusted to his friend two cheques for Rs. 525 and Rs. 92 in cash and a watch, valued at Rs. 10, for safe custody. The friend has disappeared since the 14th instant.

BURGLARY.—Gopal Prabhoo, who resides in Malharrao's Wady, Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home for an hour on Sunday afternoon, his place was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 494, were stolen. The entrance into the house was effected through a window facing the sweeper's gully at the back of the place.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Organist, St. Thomas' Cathedral, on the "Production of the Voice," with illustrations, to-day, at 5-15 p.m., at the residence of Miss Dumayne, 68, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring lady friends.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per French s. s. Annam, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 20th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Busra, Bushire and Linga, per extra s. s. Chindwara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 20th instant.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—The managing committee of this Union at a meeting of the People's Free Reading Room and Library, on Saturday last, elected the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, J. P., and Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B., as delegates to represent the Union at the fourteenth Indian National Social Conference, to be held at Lahore in the last week of this month. The Union has contributed Rs. 25 to the Conference fund.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m:—

March	Soldiers in the Park	Monckton
Overture	Le Flutiste	Kling
Selection	L'Amour Mouille	Varney
Fantastic Dance	Dodo	Buck
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Valse	Andnalusische Liebestraume	Fridemann

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Dharavi, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Radhi, a Hindu girl, aged eighteen months. About eight days ago, in the morning Rani, deceased's mother, was cooking food in her hut, when she heard the child, who was playing in the compound, screaming. Rani went out and saw her daughter seated on a quantity of kutchra, which was thrown there by Municipal labourers. The kutchra which had been set fire to about two or three days previous, was still smouldering, when the girl was found seated on it. The child was seriously burnt all over the body. The mother applied some household remedies but the girl grew worse and died. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY WAGGON—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Sonoo Pandoo, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years. Deceased resided at Chemboor and worked as a labourer in unloading municipal carts of "kutchra" and road metals. On Saturday morning Sonoo and thirteen other labourers were pushing a railway waggon from the Coorla Station to Chemboor along the Municipal siding. When they reached a culvert, about a quarter of a mile from Chemboor, the deceased, who was walking in front of the waggon, with his hand on one of the buffers, had his foot accidentally caught in one of the rails, and he fell. The front wheels of the waggon passed over both his legs, severely injuring the one and almost severing the other. Sonoo was placed in a lorry and conveyed to the Mazagon Station, whence he was carried in a dooly to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.—Gopal Bhugwan, a Hindu merchant, who resides at Dadur, was, on Saturday night, driving in his brougham along Supari Baug Road, in the direction of Dadur, when his horse was run into by a dogcart, which was at the time being driven by one Ebrahim Oomer, a milk-man of Ghora Moholla. The latter cart was coming from the opposite direction and was alleged to have been driven in a furious manner and on the wrong side of the road. The force of the collision was so severe, that both the drivers were thrown on the road and the shaft of the dog-cart penetrated the chest of the horse attached to the brougham, eighteen inches deep, killing the animal on the spot. Both the carriages were damaged and the horse attached to the dogcart was injured in its forelegs by its having been thrown on the road, by the force of the collision. The driver of the dogcart was arrested and made over to the police. The merchant values his horse, which was a splendid young Arab, at Rs. 1,000.

PARSEE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. K. R. Cama presided at a meeting of the Parsee Writers' Association, held on Saturday last, in the hall of the Bai Bhickaeeji Bengalee Girls' School in the Fort, when there was a fair attendance of lady and gentleman writers. The meeting was held to hear Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Vice-president of the Association, give an account of his experience of similar associations in England. Mr. Kabrajee stated that, at the reception given him by the Association before his departure for England, he was asked to enquire into the working of similar associations there, and to relate his experiences to the local Association on his return. Mr. Kabrajee had acceded to the request made to him; and he related to the meeting on Saturday some of his English experiences. He described the constitution, the rules and regulations, and the work done by the Institute of Journalists of England, and advised the Bombay Association to follow in their footsteps. A vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the proceedings.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Narayen Shewjee was charged with attempting to commit a theft. Inspector Power stated that complainant Tribhowandas Laljee was convicted of cheating about eighteen months ago. He appealed against the conviction, which was squashed by the High Court, and was released from Byculla Jail after being confined there for three weeks. Three weeks ago, accused was released from jail, and on meeting the complainant asked him if he could do anything for him. Complainant told accused to visit the mother of Premjee Keshowjee, who has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for forging mill shares. Accused was instructed to say to the old woman that he had seen her son, Premjee, in Byculla Jail, and that he was doing all right. If she desired the good treatment to continue she should approach complainant who had a contract in the jail. Premjee's mother said she found the acquaintance of complainant during the recent trial of her son, which complainant attended daily. Complainant and accused met often during the past fortnight, and yesterday a row took place between them, when complainant charged accused with using threatening language and attempted robbery of Rs. 2. The court, on the evidence, dismissed the case as a false one.

NOTICE.

Bombay Races 9th, 11th, 13th, and 16th Feb. next.

Owners are reminded that "First Entries" close to the undersigned on Tuesday, 18th inst.

Entry forms and programmes can be had on application.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

DACOITY WITH ALLEGED MURDER.

IMPERATRIX vs. KALU WALAD RAWAN AND ANOTHER.

THE two accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyebjee, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in August last, convicted them and others of dacoity, and sentenced the appellants to rigorous imprisonment for eight years each.

The accused were charged with dacoity, in the course of which murder was committed. The facts of the case were that Dala, an inhabitant of Dewhale, was in his garden at night with another man and two boys, when a number of men came into the garden and carried away sweet potatoes and onions which had been grown. One of the boys was tied. Dala was tied and struck, and died in a few hours. Information was given in the village of the occurrence, which brought people to the garden, and Dala was carried home. All the accused were found in the relief camp at Hal next day, and later in the evening property alleged to have been obtained in the offence was recovered. All the accused made confessions, which were adhered to in the committing magistrate's court, but retracted by some and repeated by others in the Sessions Court. Dala became unconscious after he was struck and did not speak afterwards. The night on which the offence was committed was a moonlit one. There were footmarks in the garden of Dala, which were followed up in the morning to the Hal relief work, a distance of about three miles. The Sessions Judge thought upon the evidence that most of the accused intended only to get sweet potatoes and onions from the garden and did not probably intend violence; and that only a small number attacked Dala, the deceased. The Sessions Judge found all the accused guilty of dacoity. The two appellants were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eight years each. The others were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's decision, said: There appears no reason to doubt the correctness of the finding that the two appellants, Kalu and Ramjee, committed dacoity. The Sessions Judge has sentenced them to eight years' rigorous imprisonment each, while none of the other persons convicted of the crime have received more than one month's rigorous imprisonment. In making this great distinction, the Sessions Judge has evidently acted on the supposition that Kalu and Ramji, and they only, were responsible for the death of Dala, whose skull was fractured in the course of the robbery. But there is no distinct finding to this effect. There is no consideration in the Session Judge's judgment of the question whether section 397, Penal Code, applies to the acts of these two men. There has not even been any discussion of the evidence to show that it indicates that Kalu and Ramji, or either of them, struck the fatal blow. The Sessions Judge merely observes in this connection that he believes that Kalu and Ramjee must have been concerned in the assault on Dala." But Dala appears from the medical evidence to have received only one serious blow, and it is not suggested which of the two men struck it, nor how the other of the two is more responsible for it than the other parties to the dacoity, who have been let off with such very light sentences. Again the confessions of the appellants have been depended on in part in establishing the case, and it is observable that when these men confessed the dacoity, they did not confess to having struck Dala. There is indeed a strange discrepancy between the English and Marathi records of Kalu's confession as recorded by the committing magistrate, but from the general tenour we gather that the vernacular version is the correct one. Nor does any special significance in connection with the fatal blow attach to the fact that property produced by the appellants belonged to Dala, because the whole place attacked belonged to him. We reduce the sentences passed on Kalu and Ramjee to sentences of three years' rigorous inprisonment each. We must observe that similar sentences would have been suitable in the case of the other accused persons, who have been so lightly sentenced by the Sessions Judge.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

A COMMERCIAL SUIT.

LADHA KESHAV vs. LALJEE DOONGERSEY AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff brought this suit to recover a sum of Rs. 3,443-0-6 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Madhowjee Virjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that on the 9th January 1900, he purchased two hundred bales of Kampti cotton through the defendants, as his commission agents, at Rs. 209 per candy, depositing with them Rs. 2,500 as margin money in respect of the transaction. The cotton was sold by the defendants on account of the plaintiff in two lots of one hundred bales each on the 30th April and 8th May 1900 respectively, at Rs. 222 per candy, and thus the transaction resulted in a profit to the plaintiff. A sum of Rs. 3,443-0-6 was not due by the defendants, which the plaintiff had demanded from time to time, but they had failed to pay it.

The defence was a general denial of the claim. The plaintiff and one Ludha Lalljee carried on business in partnership, and had three accounts with the defendants. In the first and third accounts, defendants acted as commission agents for the two partners, and in the second Ludha Keshow and Ludha Lalljee were partners with the defendants, their share in the partnership business being half and half. At the foot of the account in the defendants' books in the name of Ludha Keshow, Rs. 305-2-3 were due by the defendants to the two partners. At the foot of the second, the partnership accounts in the defendants' books, there was debit balance of Rs. 29,242-6-5, against which the defendants had in their hands three hundred bales of cotton belonging to the partnership unsold. The bales, when sold, will not fetch sufficient money to wipe off the debit balance, and there will be a loss in their partnership transactions. Defendant claimed to recover half the loss from the two Ludhas, jointly and severally. Until the loss was ascertained, defendants said, they were entitled to keep in their hands as margin money the said sum of Rs. 305-2-3, due by them to the two Ladhas. At the foot of the account in defendants' books in the name of Ludha Lalljee, Rs. 24,439-0-3 were now due to the defendants. They were led to believe that Ludha Keshow was a partner in the account with Ludha Lalljee, and defendants claimed to recover the latter sum from the two Ludhas jointly and severally as a counter-claim or set-off.

The Chief Justice, after reviewing the circumstances of the case, dismissed the suit, ordering the plaintiffs to pay nine-tenths of the defendants' costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A DENIAL OF CONTRACT OF SALE.

JAMSETJEE NASARWANJEE TATA vs. JIVAN MANGLI AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was instituted against Jivan Mangli, Thakubai, widow, and Kashinath Jivan Mangli, in which the plaintiff claimed possession of certain land at Sewree. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davar and Mr. Rustom. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Dinshah D. Romer, represented the third defendant, the other two defendants appearing in person.

The plaintiff's case was to the effect that in March last the first two defendants agreed to sell to him certain land on the Sewree Road, at the rate of eight annas per square yard. It was agreed that Rs. 150 should be paid as earnest money and the balance within two months. The property had been measured and found to consist of 3 080 square yards of land. Subsequently to the sale to the plaintiff, the latter had ascertained that the first defendant had agreed to sell the land to Kashinath Laxuman, and that Kashinath did not intend to complete such contract. Plaintiff had found that the property was also mortgaged to the first defendant's father, but although he had been fully paid off he had failed to re-convey the property. Plaintiff claimed that the defendants should be compelled to hand over the land to him on his paying the amount of the balance due, namely Rs. 1,390.

The first and second defendants denied the sale of the land, while the third, a minor, said it was ancestral property in which he claimed a half share, and that the alleged argeement of sale was not binding upon him.

The Court proceeded with the hearing of evidence in the case.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. ½d. per bottle

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT CUMBALLA HILL.

LAST night, the Hon. Mr. Budrudin Tyabji and Mrs. Tyabji gave an evening party at their residence, "Somerset House," Cumballa Hill, in honour of the celebration of their daughter's wedding. The gathering was most influential and included the members of the Governor's Council, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, Judges of the High Court and Small Causes Court, Presidency Magistrates, Members of the Bar, Members of the Municipal Corporation, Principals of Colleges, and leading citizens of Bombay. The preparations for the entertainment had been going on for some days and the appearance of the "Somerset House" was transformed into a scene of Oriental magnificence.

The bungalow and its extensive compound were brilliantly illuminated with pyramids of white lights and innumerable multi-coloured lamps. The trees in the compound were dressed with hundreds of Chinese lanterns intermixed with fairy lamps of various colours, while flower beds had their outlines picked out with numerous white lights. The approaches to the bungalow were, from the main gateway on Breach Candy to the entrance of the compound, illuminated on all sides with trees of tumbler lights. The bungalow itself was ablaze from top to basement with a flood of light and its main outlines were picked out with coloured lanterns arranged in lines. The guests began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock and were received under the porch by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji, and his two sons, Mr. Hoosain B. Tyabji and Mr. Mohsin B. Tyabji, and conducted to the reception room on the lower floor. The lady guests were escorted to the reception-hall on the upper floor, where they were welcomed by Mrs. Budruddin Tyabji. The pipers and band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers played selections of music at intervals. The reception rooms were tastefully decorated throughout with evergreens and garlands and festoons of flowers. At a late hour the guests adjourned to the refreshment tables sumptuously furnished. The distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers concluded the entertainment.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE following is the final report on the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1900:—

Character of the season.—The ante-monsoon showers commenced in April, but gave less than the normal rain both in that month and in the next over the greater part of the Province, though in South-West Bengal and in the Chota Nagpur division the fall was unusually heavy. In June, the rainfall, though much interrupted, was not deficient on the whole. The rain in July was fairly continuous and well distributed, the only noticeable deficiency being in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur divisions. In August, the fall was badly distributed and was more or less in defect everywhere, except in Orissa and the adjacent districts. The fall was much more copious and general in September, and in the Burdwan Presidency and the Orissa divisions it was exceptionally heavy. It ceased abruptly, however, in October, during which month there was very little rain anywhere, except in Orissa, while in November there was practically no rain at all. The season has on the whole been an unfavourable one for the winter rice crop.

Area sown.—The figures denoting the normal area under this crop have been revised by several District Officers since the submission of the preliminary forecast, with the result that the total normal area under winter rice now stands at 31,530,000 acres. Estimates of the area actually sown this year with winter rice have also been revised in some cases, in consequence of which the total now shows 28,949,900 acres. The total area cultivated with winter rice last year amounted to 31,239,300 acres. The decrease in the area sown is mainly due to the want of rain at the time of sowing and transplanting.

Character of the crop.—From the abstract of the district returns, it will appear that only 9 districts out of 45 (Backergunge, Champaran, Muzaffurpur, Bhagalpur, the Southal Parganas, Ranchi, Palamau, Manbhoom and Singhbhum) estimate an outturn of 100 per cent. or over. In 14 districts the crop is estimated at between 80 and 100 per cent., and in 20 districts it is estimated at between 50 and 80 per cent., while two only (the 24-Parganas and Patna) show an outturn below 50 per cent. On comparing the present estimates of the crop with those made in October last, it will be seen that prospects have improved in 15 districts, have remained unchanged in 10, and have deteriorated in 20. In my preliminary forecast in October last, I estimated that 88 per cent. (or 14 annas) of a normal crop would be harvested. According to the estimates now made by the District Officers, the outturn for the Province would not exceed 84 per cent of the normal, but as there appears to be reasons to believe that some officers have underestimated the prospects of the crop, I am not inclined to make any change in my original estimate, and think we may count on harvesting 88 per cent. of the normal crop of the Province as a whole.

Gross outturn.—If the outturn reaches 88 per cent., as estimated by me, the gross outturn for the Province will amount to about 281,000,000 cwts. this year, as compared with an outturn of 310,060,000 cwts. in 1899.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed flourishing. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Ferozepore—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Fine weather doing good to wheat. All crops doing well.

Mooltan—Cloudy but no rain. Looks like rain. Wheat and rapeseed flourishing and require rain. Rapeseed larger area sown this year.

Delhi—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cotton plants ready for picking and arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Dew fall insufficient. Mornings little Cool. Cotton crop estimate 12 annas. Wheat flourishing.

Broach.—Easterly wind. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, showing bolls and continue to show more improvement.

Dholera.—Weather rather cloudy. Seasonable; cool.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright no sign of rain, Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Jacobabad, Jabalpore, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are south-westerly or north-westerly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and north-easterly or south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The variations in both the day and night temperature are now moderate except in Sind, where nights are very hot. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 49° at Cawnpore and Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy in Sind, the Punjab, the Madras Presidency, Rajputana and at Colombo and Delhi.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Madras and a few drops at Colombo and Jacobabad.

Weather is slightly favourable for local rain in South Madras and the Punjab and the Indus Valley, but elsewhere it continues fine and settled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MILITARY MEDICAL
STUDENTS' ANNUAL BALL
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.
PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Hambleton, 1952 tons, Captain J. Galley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Hillcrag, 2081 tons, Captain John Cunningham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Trieste, 3,203 tons, Captain A. Mitis, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 7th December, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain G W Babot, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London, 20th November, with a cargo of explosives and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,138 tons, Captain E McDougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 6th December, in ballast and 14 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Captain M. Daute, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and Mr. Cassum Rahim and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Maclean arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh 6th December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Veevers, 9 gentlemen, 2 ladies and 6 children, (Natives) and 24 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,502 tons, Captain G Shepherd, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Mauritius, 20th November, via Seychelles, and Aden, with a general cargo and Mr. Wishwanath, wife and five children and 72 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2213 tons, Captain J Hamilton, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captains, Roberts, A G B Smith, A B Todman, and Hamilton, Captain G W G Neil, wife and infant, and Mr. E S Lamb.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 17

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel		5-12	P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	231	Jaffer			M M & Co
Baku Standard	2375	Tucker			E Latham
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull &c.		M M & Co
Massilia	2303	Lyon			P & O Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Quito	2152	Baird			T M & Co
Hermod	830	Olsen			Bombay Co
Dragoman	2215	Waters			M M & Co
Sirdar	2 94	Rawlings			Bombay & Co
Nurani	2870	Sandilands			J M & Co
Hambleton	1951	Galley			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Comeric	2593	Kennedy			T Morrison and Co
Rasmora	2162	Leiman			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co
Banca	3793	Babot			P & O Co
Assyria	969	Maclean			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 17.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
	PRINCE'S DOCK.					
B	Trieste	3204	Mitis	Trieste	23-12	A L S N Co
E	Chindwara	1501	Shepherd	Stream	18-12	M M & Co
F	Hillcrag	2081	Cunningham	Calcutta	17-12	M M & Co
H & J	Castleventry	1915	Laing	Fleetwood	25-12	M M & Co
L	Taher	1858	Coates			H C Joosub
M	Barque Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	20-12	H S Siddick
N	Umballa	3126	Campbell	Somaliland		M M & Co
O	Fetos	1234	Carstens	Zanzibar	21-12	A Strandes
P	Bithynie	3165	Bo lle	Genoa	27-12	K Nixon & Co
Q	Adelina Patti	1989	Sinclair	Marseilles	22-12	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Bahaduri	529	Ahmed	Karachee	18-12	Shepherd & Co
	Premier	51	Esmail	Marmagoa	17-12	Do
	Kaveri	533	Ahmed	Bhownagar	18-12	Do
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Hispania	2013	Hamilton	Liverpool	17-12	W & A G Co
4	Bisagno	1509	Maganzini	Hongkong	17-12	G Delaya
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	1-1	P & O S N Co
7	Peninsular	3048	Leigh	China	19-12	P & O S N Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	22-12	P and O S N Co
15	Fultala	2632	Cave			M M & Co
16	Booldana	2850	McChello d	Repairing		M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Amra	170	Pigott	Kurrachee	18-12	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Chindwara s	Shepherd	Mauritius Nov 20
16	Trieste s	Mitis	Calcutta Dec 7.
	Banca s	Babot	London Nov 20.
17	Assyria s	Maclean	Busreh Dec 6.
	Virawa s	McDougall	Zanzibar Dec 6.

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Hispania s	Hamilton	Liverpool &c.
	Bisagno	Daute	Hongkong.
	King Arthur s	Hannah	Persian Gulf.
	Hillcrag s	Cunningham	Calcutta.
	Hambleton s	Galley	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trieste for Trieste,
" Bancka for China &c
" Nawab for Calcutta,
" Chindwara for Persian Gulf.
" Adelina Patti for Genoa and Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—30 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.
Clan Forbes s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Hispania s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co, 50 cases whisky H S Smith and Co.
Bohemia s—1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.
Dalmatia s—1 puncheon, Treacher and Co.
Armenia s—1 hogshead whisky, B Smith and Co.
City of Lucknow s—2 hogshead whisky, 50 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—143 cases provision, confectionery, 119 cases por &c, Treacher and Co; 67 cases provision, and 25 case gin, D Cowasjee, 114 cases beer, Lyon and Co.
China s—30 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Carthage s—18 cases gin, Phikson and Co.
Claverley s—25 cases whisky, F Fischer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—125 cases candles A Ebrahim; 120 cases candles, R A Hoosen; 125 boxes bar soap, E M Abdually 500 boxes bar soap, and 100 cases candles, A Shaik Adum and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Egypts—10 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.
Trentham Hall s—125 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Elie Hall s—75 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels—10 drums, rectified spirits H J Rustomjee and Co.
Stolzenfels s—50 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.
Johannesberger s—73 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES

Stanley Hall s—20 cases brandy. Morenas and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Eden Hall—20 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—10 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Persia s—25 cases chiese D Dadabhoy.

FROM FIUME.

Mor vis s—1 Puncheon rectified spirits, Treacher and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B.V.R.

Bombay, 18th December.

1. A Guard-of-Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File, will parade behind the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m., to-morrow the 19th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Dress—Review Order, Khaki.
2. There will be no Commanding Officers parade this week.
3. The Head-Quarters office will be closed, except for urgent work from the 24th December 1900, to 1st January 1901, both days inclusive, on account of Christmas Holidays.
4. The range at Coorla will be open for Class Firing as well as practice during the Christmas Holidays (25th December and 1st January excepted) and the Commanding Officer trusts that as many as will do their Class Firing.
5. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th December.

1. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr. R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be Instructions in Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound to-day at 6-15 a.m.
3. The Corps will parade, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort for the purpose of drill with 6 in. B L and 10 inch R M L Guns.
4. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 2 Sub-division, No 1 Company:—No 772 Gunner A. L Coverton.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COLE—December 2, at Waltair, the wife of S. H. Maule Cole, Storekeeper, East Coast Railway, of a daughter.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—December 1, at Lahore, the wife of W. H. Scott, Assistant Examiner Accounts. P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HANKIN—MECHEL—December 8, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. J. C. Oldham, Walter Earnest Hankin, D. S. P., C. P., to Cara lay, second daughter of John Mechel C. E., and Sara Hay Mechel, of Frosty Hall, Mussoorie.

GAGE—BRUCE—December 13, at Sibpur by the Rev. John Watt, M.A., Lieutenant A. T. Gage, I. M. S., to Jennie Stuart, daughter of the late William Bruce, Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.

FAUNTHORPE—December 12, at Moradabad, of meningitis, the infant son of J C Faunthorpe, C S.

KING—December 12, at Ferozepore, Philip, the beloved infant son of Charles Montague and Agnes Bertha King, aged 4 months and 10 days.

BREDENKAMP—December 13, at Deegah, Dinapore, of enteric, Fritz Bredenkamp, aged 22 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1900.

So much has been written about Omar Khayyam, and so little of him, that a work containing a biographical sketch of the Persian astronomer, philosopher and poet will be welcomed, though it serves merely to show how little really is known of his history. "To embark on the biography of the man of whom next to nothing is known may appear at first sight a bold undertaking. Nevertheless the interest that has been aroused in the personality of Omar Khayyam through the medium of his verses in translation, and also the summary treatment which his biography has hitherto received at the hands of Western writers, has emboldened me to collect and place before the English-reading public all the available material for a life of the Astronomer-poet of Nishapur." This is how Mr. E. D. Ross opens his portion of the edition of the "Rubaiyat," which he and Mr. H. M. Batson (through Methuen and Company) have just given to the world. So many editions of the "Rubaiyat" and FitzGerald translations have been published that we imagine there are few who have not at least a bowing acquaintance with Omar. Perhaps the most scholarly edition is that of Mr. Edward Heron-Allen, which reproduces the original text and literal translations as well as FitzGerald's verses (published by Bernard Quaritch). But the Batson and Ross edition will make a bold bid for popularity. It reviews the Life and Times of Omar Khayyam, gives a life of Edward FitzGerald, the "Rubaiyat," and finally an ably written commentary on the text. In offering the facts and theories as to Omar's life, Mr. Ross admits the details to be scanty, but that very reason he quotes as justification for bringing them together from their various hiding-places in Persian and Arabic literature. To supplement those details Mr. Ross has summarised the political events that were passing round about and sometimes actually in the poet's native town during his lifetime. His deductions are that Omar Khayyam—or to give him his correct name Ghiyath-ud-Din Abu-l-Fath Omar ibn Ibrahim-al-Khayyami—was born in the eleventh century in Nishapur. A more precise calculation as to the year is made, but Mr. Ross will not stand by it. Omar was the son of a tent-maker though he was not brought up to his father's trade—wherein he had the advantage of some Western poets. Educated in his native town he mastered the Koran, the Traditions, Classical Arabic and the sciences. Especially was he addicted to astronomy and philosophy, but it is evident that he also made a study of medicine as it is recorded that he was once called in consultation when Prince Saujar lay sick of the small-pox. By profession, however, he was an astronomer and was one of the eight men who were appointed by Melik Shah to reform the Calendar and who instituted the famous Jalali Era.

Omar's claim to have written the "Rubaiyat" is as difficult to prove as Shakespeare's to have written "Hamlet" and Mr. Ross is prone to confess that it is almost impossible to say with certainty in the case of any single quatrain that it is Omar's, "firstly, because we possess no really old manuscript of the collected "Rubaiyat," and secondly, because nearly every Persian poet included in his complete works a certain number of quatrains, and these being remembered by the scribes were constantly being wrongly attributed." But there is evidence that he did write quatrains, as well as other poems both in Arabic and Persian, that he won a certain fame as an epigrammatic poet in his own day and that a great number, at all events, were his. Mr. Le Gallienne recently remarked on the growing fashion to forget that there was ever any Omar at all, and Mr. Arthur Platt went so far as to hint that the Persian allusions in the paraphrase are a nuisance, the poem being an English poem by an English poet. But, says Mr. Ross, the two are so closely united that their union must be an eternal one. East is East and West is West, but at times great souls greet each other across the gulf and notably FitzGerald and Omar have done this; the love of the "fitful charms of Omar" will be the lover of FitzGerald's noble paraphrase. Whether he be denied existence or not, the poet is admitted by all his admirers to have a tomb. But even as to this accounts differ very widely. Seven years ago, says Mr. Ross, concluding his biographical sketch, ten persons charged themselves with an errand inspired by affection and admiration both of Omar and FitzGerald. A pilgrim to Nishapur had carried back some hips from a rose-bush growing over Omar's tomb. They are fully persuaded that they found the tomb and that they took the rose-hips from it. But there is reason to doubt if their success was as great as they believed. Still we are assured the seeds were entrusted to careful hands at Kew and from them were bred two rose-trees destined to grow besides FitzGerald's grave at Boulge.

We must turn to a work of a very different character for an account of Omar's birthplace and his tomb, namely, to Colonel Yate's new work on Khorasan. Most of the people at Nishapur, he tells us, seem to be Saiyids who live largely on allowances from the Government. One of them conducted him to the tomb which lies to the left of the portico of the Imamzada Muhammad Mahruk, in an alcove of its own. "It is simply a brick structure," says Colonel Yate, "some three feet high, uncared for and without any inscription or mark." The tomb is utterly neglected by the Persians and in fact is treated by them with disdain as Omar was a Sunni, not an orthodox Shiah. Yet Omar said: "My grave will be in a spot where the trees will shed their blossoms on me twice a year." This, said Nizami Aruz of Samarkand, "seemed to me to be impossible, but . . . when I arrived at Nishapur (1135) it being then some years since that great man had veiled his countenance in the dust. . . . his tomb lay at the foot of a garden wall over which pear trees and peach trees thrust their heads and on his grave had fallen so many flowers that his dust was hidden beneath the flowers." Mr. W. Simpson in 1884 wrote that he found roses growing there and from those trees came the hips that produced the trees for FitzGerald's grave. The neglect would seem therefore to be of somewhat modern growth. Colonel Yate tells us of no roses or peach-blossoms. A prophet was never without honour, save in his own country, and so it is with Omar. "So little is known of him in his own birthplace," reads a passage in the volume quoted, "that the majority of the people of the town are ignorant even of his name, and I was amused to hear my guide . . . gravely turn round and ask if Omar Khayyam (Umar Khaiyam, Colonel Yate calls him) was a Christian, as every Faringi and especially every Englishman, who came to Nishapur, went on pilgrimage to his tomb." To the Persians nothing is too bad for Omar who attributed to him every vice. "There are various stories about him in prose and verse," but whether they rest on fact, or are due to the hatred of the Persians for his Sunni tenets Colonel Yate will not venture an opinion. At any rate, he says, they do their best to traduce his character. Omar confessed to many shortcomings himself. Excessive drinking was his chief failing. But he argued: "If God has sent the man the grape, who is He that He should arbitrarily forbid its use to man? Enjoyment is less a thing within man's power than a gift of the Almighty. He knew on the Day of Creation that Omar should drink wine; if he did not drink he would be turning God's knowledge to ignorance."

THE first part of Mr. C. R. Wilson's second volume of the "Early Annals of the English in Bengal" covers the six years from 1711 to 1717, and includes accounts of Anthony Weltden, John Russell and Robert Hedges, the three Governors of Fort William during that period. Of these, says Mr. Wilson, the first held office for nearly seven and a half months, and though he could effect nothing of any importance in that short time it was long enough for him to leave behind an evil name for corruption. The second was an old servant of the Company, who during his rule of two years and nine months, either could not or would not, introduce any great changes, while the third, the nephew of a reforming uncle, used his four years of power to introduce many changes. Anthony Weltden was a sea captain who in 1686 commanded an expedition against the Siamese. His conduct on that occasion was unfortunate, and after trading in the Eastern Seas for a couple of years after his adventure in Siam he had to return to England to protect his interests in consequence of proceedings arising out of his action in the harbour of Mergui. Three years afterwards, anxious to get back to the East and increase his fortune he applied to the East India Company to be appointed chief of their affairs in Bengal. The occasion was favourable, as the directors dissatisfied with the rotation of Government, had resolved to replace the management of their affairs in the hands of a single president. Weltden was appointed over the heads of Ralph Sheldon, Jonathan Winder, and Robert Hedges, old and approved servants of the Company. The new President sailed on the 7th February, 1710, carrying with him his family and servants and luggage which consisted of nine tons of clothes, one ton of books, another of linen, a barrel of pewter, a bundle of bedding, six cases or small tubs of provisions, four hampers of cider, ten chests of beer, the same quantity of wine, an escritoire, a harpsichord, and £4,000 in bullion. He reached England on his return three years later with considerably fewer possessions. Weltden arrived at Calcutta on the 20th July, 1710, being received with all honours due to his position. Eight months later the "Success" arrived with a packet from England, revoking Weltden's Commission. The Directors had once again changed their minds and decided to encourage their old servants. The new Commission appointed Ralph Sheldon President, with John Russell as second and Robert Hedges as third. Sheldon was dead and the succession fell to Russell. Weltden and his family left Calcutta for England in the Sherborne.

The vessel was heavily laden with the Company's goods, valued at £42,000, and the ex-governor's belongings. The ship lost her consort in a storm and off the Cape of Good Hope was captured by the French, who transferred the ex-Governor and the merchandise to the "Adelaide," which they sent back to France. The name of the Sherborne was changed to the Charbon and she returned to India as a French ship. The English Company were unable to redeem their goods at a reasonable value. Weltden on reaching England demanded compensation from the Company for his losses which he valued at £15,000. Finally he was glad to accept £1,200 in settlement of all claims; so that his fortunes had scarcely been mended by his return to the East in the capacity of Governor. He died two years after he reached England and his last days were rendered unhappy by physical pain and domestic trouble. Of him Alexander Hamilton says: "His term of governing was very short but he took as short a way to be enriched by it by harassing the people to fill his coffers, yet he was very shy in taking bribes, referring those honest folks who trafficked that way to the discretion of his wife and daughter, to make the best bargain they could about the sum to be paid and to pay the money into their hands." Fate, however, was against his enjoyment of the riches so obtained. Of the two Governors of Fort St. George who succeeded Weltden the greater was Robert Hedges. He was the nephew of Sir William Hedges, first Governor of the Bay of Bengal and was an old servant of the Company, when he succeeded Russell. Robert Hedges died when on the point of resigning after four years of prosperous government and when on an embassy to the Mogul Court despatched in the interests of the English, had returned crowned with success. He increased the revenues of the Company and improved the relations of the British with the Native Rulers. By his will he directed that no monument should be built over his grave in Calcutta, and to-day no trace of any memorial to this Governor remains in the capital. His only epitaph, says Mr. Wilson, is found in a letter from the Directors to the Council at Calcutta, in which they state "we were in hopes that he would have lived to return to England that we might have told him how well we accepted his services in relieving many of the evils which befel our affairs during the indolent and supine administration of his predecessors."

SMALL-POX during the past official year accounted for 2,916 deaths in Bombay city alone. The epidemic was at its height during the months of January, February and March, when there were 2,525 fatal cases. In January there were 706 deaths from the disease, in February the number rose to 1,000 and in March there were 819. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson, in his notes on vaccination in the Presidency, says there is very little doubt that the epidemic was caused by the large influx of immigrants from famine-stricken districts, many of them being probably imperfectly protected against small-pox. The period at which the outbreak began coincided with the time when the pinch of famine began to be felt and the death-rate to rise in the stricken areas. The effect of the epidemic on the vaccination returns was an increase of 3,787 in the primary vaccinations in the city and of 31,363 re-vaccinations over the operations of the previous year. In reference to this matter the Sanitary Commissioner draws attention to the need for a good central vaccine laboratory with proper scientific stabling for calves. Before the outbreak of the disease, it appears that the calves from which the lymph is taken, were badly housed, but just prior to the epidemic the Department had secured stables, which though far from perfect were a great advance on "the badly-situated and badly-ventilated" premises in which they were formerly kept. It was extremely fortunate, says Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson, that this change had been made, and that the calves were healthy, but he expresses the hope, in which we may be permitted to join, that after the experience of the recent epidemic a central vaccine laboratory and proper stabling for the animals, such as visitors can be taken to without fear of causing adverse remarks, will soon be provided. The vaccination returns for the Presidency show that among the civil population there were last year 679,467 primary operations and 89,204 re-vaccinations, these figures showing an increase respectively of 58,157 and 40,862 over the previous year. The total increase was spread over all districts and circles in the Presidency. In Gujarat there was a slight decrease in primary vaccinations in the Native States, in consequence of the migration of the people owing to famine. A glimpse of the effects of dearth is gained from the statement of Major Dyson that many villages were found by vaccinators to be almost entirely deserted. In the British districts however, the aggregation of large numbers of people on the relief works provided facilities for an increase in vaccination operations. Of the total number of primary vaccination 92·68 per cent. were known to be successful, and of the revaccinations the percentage of success in cases where the results could be ascertained was 41·62. Of the children under one year available for the performance of the operation, 78·29 per cent. were protected. Contrasted with the previous year the percentage of successful vaccinations was distinctly higher, the average of known primary cases being 99·07 and of re-vaccinations was 82·06.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE, accompanied by a party from the Government House, visited the Arthur Crawford Markets yesterday morning.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 7 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE fourth annual sitting of the Rajput Mahasabha of India will be held at Agra on the 26th and 27th instant.

WE learn that Mr. Basil Scott is to be appointed Advocate-General at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Lang on furlough to Europe.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th November, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 159,724 maunds and Rs. 96,743 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 3rd November, amounted to Rs. 8,003, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 280. Total earnings from 1st July to 3rd November were Rs. 1,56,728, showing an increase of Rs. 75,454.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 3rd November, amounted Rs 3,556, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 120. Total earnings from 1st July to 3rd November were Rs. 71,624, showing an increase of Rs. 6,287.

THE Kandy correspondent of a Colombo paper wires particulars of "a scandal in Ceylon high life," in which Mrs. Annie Barber, late of "The Grove," Ukkuwella, has filed a plaint in the District Court of Kandy praying for the dissolution of her marriage with her husband, Mr. James Henry Barber, of Ukkuwella, on the ground of his adultery with Miss May Scott, who has been made a co-defendant. The plaintiff also prays that the defendants be condemned to pay her the sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages and for the custody of her four minor children, and that the Court do order the dissolution of the community of property between the plaintiff and the first defendant, and for an equal division of property. The Judge accepted the plaint and ordered the issue of summons.

IN February last, the Governor of Madras, then on tour in the North Arcot District, was presented with more than one Address, in which the desirability of the transfer of the District Munsiff's Court, located at Sholingur, to Wallajanagar or Ranipet, was pointed out, on the ground, among others, of the greater convenience to the litigants resorting to that Court. His Excellency, who promised a careful consideration of the suggestion, caused extracts from the Addresses presented to him in reference to the matter to be communicated to the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, for favour of opinion. The High Court, after taking the opinion of the District Judge, North Arcot, has now pronounced against the transfer. This is only one among numerous instances that can be cited, in which the Governor has caused the most thorough enquiry to be made into local grievances brought under his notice in the course of his tours.

MR. H. NARAINA ROW, in the course of an article on "The Diffusion of European Knowledge" in the "Christian College Magazine," remarks:—"In Bombay, native terms have been invented for many English words, which we import bodily into the South-Indian languages. For example, a Telugu or Tamil newspaper would speak of Mr. Justice Ranade as 'judji' Ranade, but a Marathi paper would always speak of him as Nyayamurti Ranade, that is, Mr. Ranade, Justice Incarnate. In Baroda, where an intelligent Prince takes a keen interest in the vernacular languages, I am told that Government translators avoid as far as possible the importation of English words even into the official vocabulary. Thus, for example, a Municipality is there called 'sudharayi punch,' that is, 'the reformed panchayat.' A panchayat was in former times a self-governing village council, and a Municipality is only a modern edition of it."

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE meet yesterday was at Wankola. The train from Bombay fortunately came in punctually, which enabled an early start to be made. The field was larger than usual, about forty-eight sporting members turning up, amongst whom were three ladies. At 6-15 the Master moved off. The hounds were very keen and before many moments elapsed we were on the trail of a "Jack," who clearly meant business. He headed first towards the much-dreaded Melon-ground and those who were riding "raw" horses must have had a momentary heart-sinking. All the Jacks this season have shown a great partiality to Melon-ground and in every run have treated us to it most liberally. This one, however, was kind, and turned right-handed before reaching it and away we flew towards Kaleena Hill, which we left on our right, and on to the open country beyond. Here a check occurred. We were close to the village, and the Jack must have been turned. Stacey tried to cast up the hill, but some one calling out that our quarry had been seen to the right amongst some vegetable gardens, the hounds were lifted forward, and soon began giving tongue once more. We had to rein in our horses, and exercise a little patience, whilst the pack hustled him out of the gardens. It was a pity a few of the field did not show more consideration for the owners of the gardens. It is very hard on the natives, seeing all their young crops being trampled down, and though a gallop round on the outskirts may mean extra distance for our horses it is better than rousing the ill-will of the villagers. Once past the cultivation we headed for the back-water, but again something turned the wily one, for we suddenly found the hounds trailing out towards the stone-quarries on the right. We clattered all amongst the stones, and made for the Creek. For a moment it looked as if we were going to double back through Kaleena, but no! steadily out towards the Creek, in a direct line with the Coorla Mill streamed the hounds, taking the majority of us over a line of country we had never explored before. After leaving the quarries the going was very boggy, and half the field stopped. One unfortunate rider got himself and his pony bogged, but it is to be hoped neither he nor his "gee" are the worse for their mud-bath? The hounds kept their noses well on to the line, and poor Jack was pulled down on a wooded hill, just opposite Coorla Mill, by the side of the Creek, at a spot much beloved by the boating members of the Gymkhana. Only one lady was sporting enough to follow to the end and she most deservedly got the brush. By this time it was twenty minutes to seven and the Master hurried his hounds back to Sahar.

At 7-15 we started on our second venture. A fine Jack was soon discovered in the paddy-fields alongside the Vehar pipe, who followed the pipe line for a few minutes, and then turned right-handed along a stone wall, newly erected this year. Most of us followed the pipe to the Cross, but Master Jack had clearly altered his intention of crossing the Marole Road, and the hounds were for a few minutes at fault. However before long the large white hound with lemon markings (I don't know his name) who always leads the van, let us know he had discovered the whereabouts of our friend, and away back to the right we went, parallel with the road over some nice big paddy fields; until we came to the stone bridge, on this side of which he crossed the road, and gave us some very pretty hunting through the mango-tope beyond. Once through, he made a bee-line for the Vehar-Coorla Road, and out towards Powai. The Powai range this season exercises a fatal fascination for all our Jacks for almost every run has been in that direction. The hounds put on the pace, so we urged our streaming horses over two rany hills, abounding in rocks and loose stones; but the beauties still kept ahead. Once in the thick jungle however, the going became very blind. There seemed a probability of a kill, so everyone pulled their tired horses together, and urged them on for a final effort. In and out of the brush wood, up and down hill and round and round they went until the hounds were lost to view on the top of the hill. Most of the field were resting their horses in the shade, when the Master and Stacey clattered by, and as they looked like business, everyone forgot their fatigue, and followed on their heels. Just as we were going in Indian file up a steep path, with thorny brambles tearing us on either side, a shout came from Stacey "Gone away in the valley." Horses were whipped round and once more down the hill we streamed. Master Jack had only changed his cover, and shortly after hounds were called off and the wily one was left master of the field. Fortunately we soon came up on a friendly road, which led directly for home, and turning on to it, we trotted off, feeling we had had an exceedingly pleasant morning's sport. It was a long and weary way back to the Jackal Club, but once there drinks and sandwiches soon revived us, and we fought our battles over again and condoled with the fallen, of whom there were several. It was with regret we heard of the bad toss taken by one of our leading sportsmen, and it is to be hoped he will have recovered sufficiently, as to be able to give some of us a lead over the country at the next meet. I am sure we shall all be delighted when Thursday comes round, and we meet once more at the Rifle Butts. Let us hope it will show us as good a morning's sport.

Dec. 17. X.

THE LATE CAPTAIN WATTS-JONES.

CAPTAIN W. A. WATTS-JONES, whose murder by Chinese is recorded, was for the past three seasons engaged on survey work in China on behalf of the Yunnan Company. He it was who discovered a fairly easy route for the proposed railway extension from Kunlon through Yunnan to the Yangtsze, or rather from Burma to the heart of Yunnan, Captain Pottinger having simultaneously roughly surveyed a feasible route from the Yangtsze to meet Captain Watts-Jones. When the disturbances broke out in China some months ago, the officers engaged on behalf of the Yunnan Company made their way northwards. Captain H. R. Davies and his party arrived safely at Shanghai, but for some time anxiety has been felt as to Captain Watts-Jones, and these fears have unfortunately now been realised. Kalgan, west of which he is reported to have been cruelly murdered, is an important depot of the overland trade between Russia and China, and lies over a hundred miles north-west of Peking. Doubtless, when the anti-foreign disturbances reached ahead in Szechuan, where he was engaged this season, he was unable to push east and was forced to make a long, dangerous, and toilsome journey to the north-east, hoping thus to reach the coast. Doubtless he met hordes of fugitive Boxers and Imperial troops, as well as numbers of Chinese refugees from Manchuria, and these men, smarting from their defeats around Peking and in Manchuria, revenged themselves on the defenceless traveller. Not the least distressing feature of the case is the fact that Mrs. Watts-Jones came out from home some months ago and went to Shanghai in the hope of meeting her husband. She was in very bad health and after a few months of weary waiting was last month compelled to return to England.

Captain Watts-Jones was well known in this province having been for some time engaged in railway work on the Maymyo railway and further east on the Shan Hills plateau. He had not completed his thirtieth year and had eleven and a half years' service in the Royal Engineers, of which eight were spent in the Public Works Department of India. Trade has its martyrs, just as have the churches, though one hears less of the former than of the latter. Captain Watts-Jones, like his very able compeer Captain Davies, did excellent work, though, from the necessities of the case, the world at large has heard very little of it, but had he been spared his name would probably in the future be written large on the commercial history of China.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

NOBODY seems to have noticed the odd circumstance that the obituaries of the week the mail left included two names associated with two of the most popular hymns ever sung. A day or two before Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer of "Onward, Chritian Soldiers," passed away, there died the Rev. S. J. Stone, who wrote the words for "The Church's One Foundation." The two hymns, we may be sure, were sorrowfully sung in thousands of churches and chapels. There are still many famous hymn-writers living. One of them is Dr. E. J. Hopkins, the composer of the well-known "Saviour, again to Thy dear name we raise." Dr. Hopkins was a choir boy at St. Paul's in the time of Sidney Smith, and he has a budget of stories to tell of the Dean. A Miss Hackett was a well-known figure in the St. Paul's congregation in those far-off days, and the rolling thunder which the organ would sometimes give forth greatly amused her. Sidney Smith had noticed this, and Dr. Hopkins remembers hearing him say to the organist: "Have you noticed, Mr. Goes, that whenever your organ thunders Miss Hackett's face always lightens!"

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN NORTH CHINA.

The "Standard" in a telegram from Shanghai, says the statement that the Indian troops are suffering from want of food and clothing is unfounded, on the contrary the British commissariat at eking is helping to feed and clothe the Allies.

The country round Peking is in a state of anarchy, necessitating frequent pacifying expeditions, for which Count Waldersee has assigned spheres to the various nationalities, which have been unanimously accepted.

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

Mr. Brodrick has appointed a Committee to consider the arrangements at the War Office and the possibility of further decentralization of work with a view to a more expeditious and effective discharge of the duties.

Mr. Clinton Dawkins has been appointed chairman.

LOSS OF A GERMAN FRIGATE.

The German training frigate Gneisenau has sunk off Malaga and forty of those on board were drowned.

LATER.

Later advices state that 100 lives have been lost in the sinking of the German frigate Gneisenau.

[The Gneisenau is one of five training ships built on similar lines—the Stein, Moltke, Stosch and Blucher being her sisters. They are iron vessels sheathed with wood, measuring 242ft. 9in. in length and 46ft. beam; and displacing 2,856 tons. The Gneisenau had a complement of 461 hands all told.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day, and the steamer Himalaya for Colombo and Australia on the same date and time.

RETURN OF LORD CURZON TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

Lady Curzon arrived this morning and met H. E. the Viceroy at the station in the afternoon, the usual formalities being observed. The Calcutta Light Horse turned out, seventy strong, to escort their Excellencies. The Maharajah of Gwalior, who arrived this morning, was also present. There was a gathering of officials at the steps of the Government House. The streets were lined with an immense native crowd.

GUNS OF POSITIONS AND HOWITZERS.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

Estimates have been called for by the Government of India for the conversion of the existing heavy batteries in India into position batteries, armed with long range guns, also for the addition of three howitzer batteries to the field artillery in India.

CALCUTTA RACES.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

In the run for the Viceroy's Cup Stand-off has come up in the betting the last few days, replacing Cherry, the latest quotations being 3 to 1 on Stand-off, 7 to 2 Cherry, 5 to 1 Merloolas and 8 to 1 Strathroy.

STEALING GOVERNMENT MUNITIONS.

POONA, DEC. 17.

The Poona Police received information recently that employes engaged in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee were carrying away munitions from the Factory and selling them to natives. The police on Saturday went to Pimplegaon village, about four miles from Poona, and searched the houses of three natives, where they found 17 lbs. of percussion caps and 12 lbs. brass pins belonging to cartridge boxes besides four ·303 cartridge cases new and seven nickel cases for ·303 bullets.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 15.

The Clan line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oceania arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palawan arrived here this morning.

The Messageries Maritime Co.'s s. s. Annam left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at about 8 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	29 5-8

THE NAOSARI POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me, through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, to draw the attention of the proper postal authorities to the fact that whereas there are two postal deliveries at Naosari, one in the morning and the other in the noon, mails from Naosari are despatched only once during twenty-four hours? The fast trains, which arrive here in the noon-time, deliver as well as take mails, but the postal authorities at Naosari do not despatch—but only receive—mails by these trains. Smaller stations like Bulsar and Billimora have two deliveries, and despatch the mails twice in twenty-four hours, first, by the noon fast trains and then by the night trains, and there is no reason why the Naosari Post Office should not do the same.

I believe these lines will reach the proper authorities and that steps will be taken to despatch from Naosari mails twice a day as they do at Bulsar, Billimora and other stations. By introducing this arrangement, letters will be received at stations in the vicinity of Naosari on the day of posting, as well as letters posted for Calcutta, &c., by the fast trains reach Victoria Terminus in time to catch the Calcutta mail, whereas posted now they lie idle for some hours.—Your, &c.,

M. EGUSI.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE MAGALIESBERG FIGHT.

GENERAL CLEMENTS' LOSSES.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

Lord Kitchener states that the Boer force at Magaliesberg has been divided, one portion having gone to the south and the other to the west.

In addition to the losses already reported General Clements had six officers and forty-five men wounded.

Lord Methuen attacked the Boers on the 14th instant, and captured their laager, some supplies and ammunition.

While General Clements was defending his camp the main force of the Boers surrounded the Northumberland Fusiliers who were driven to the edge of a precipice. Many died fighting, though their ammunition was exhausted.

The Boers were dressed in khaki and approached to within eighty yards of Colonel Legge's outpost camp unrecognised.

The men of Brabant's Horse, who were captured by the Boers, were mostly raw recruits.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

It has been decided to recruit in the United Kingdom a maximum of 5,000 men for the South African constabulary.

CASAULTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

The following casualties are reported:—3rd December—8th Hussars, severely wounded, Captain Burns Lindon. 7th December—Imperial Yeomanry, died of wounds, Lieutenant F. Arbuthnot. 11th December—Garrison Artillery, killed by lightning, 2nd-Lieutenant J. F. Thompson Pegge; 2nd Royal Lancasters, killed, Lieutenant Lippert; died of wounds, Colonel Gawne, also Lieutenant Woodgate.

The following have died from sickness:—Imperial Yeomanry, Veterinary Lieutenant D. C. Bingham; Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant C. W. P. Dalyell; Army Service Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Stoneman; 1st Leicesters, 2nd-Lieutenant Finlay; 3rd Grenadiers Guards, Lieutenant Lord O'Hagan.

The following prisoners of war escaped on the 11th December:—Gloucester Regiment, Captain Menzies, Lieutenants Walshe and Ford; 2nd Highland Light Infantry, 2nd-Lieutenant Alston.

DR. WALKER'S LECTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. S. B. Walker's series of lectures in the Hall of Literature, Science and Hygiene, which was opened by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., under the presidency of Mr. Justice Ranade, on October 27, was closed on Saturday last. There were in all fifty lectures, delivered every day in vernacular on scientific and other useful subjects by men of learning, whom Mr. Walker had chosen from almost all the communities in Bombay; and their lectures were presided over by the Rev. Father Lord, the Maharaja Devkinandanacharji, Khan Saheb Mahomed Alli Moorgay Cazi of Bombay, Sir Bhalchandra, Khan Bahadur Darashaw Ruttonji Chichgur, Mr. Nijam-ud-din Tyabji and other well-known gentlemen. The hall was crowded by audience at each lecture, including Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Christian and Jewish ladies. Separate seats were provided in the gallery for these ladies who did not like to sit in the hall. For parda nashin ladies screens were put up. All the lectures were very interesting, instructive, and useful; and I doubt not that those who attended these lectures have learnt new and useful things from them. For fear of occupying much space I shall not mention the names of all the lecturers and the subjects they took. I shall, however, give the names of three or four of them and briefly state what they spoke on the subjects they had taken. Our well-known citizen Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath who has spent his time, energy and money for a long time in the development of the arts of industry was one of the lecturers; and the subject he had taken for his lecture was "Technical Education." He pointed out practical ways to wealthy persons as well as to persons of small means for the cultivation by them of the various arts of industry. Dr. R. K. Abyang, a medical man of experience, whose subject was "Nursing sick persons at home," gave practical hints to his audience about nursing sick persons at home, and said that those who could afford to engage trained nurses should always employ English nurses; for, he said, they were kind and diligent in doing their duties. Rao Saheb Pavgi, a man of learning, eloquence, and great abilities, exposed in the course of his lecture on "My Experiences of Instruction," the vanity of the young men who were under the delusion that nothing remained for them for further studies as soon as they got University degrees. He advised them not to be in such delusion and said that to become men they had to learn much. Lastly, he explained to students how to study and regulate their time. Mrs. Manakbai Kanji, a well-educated and accomplished lady, was also one of the lecturers and she gave her lecture on the reform of the native household before a male and female audience, under the presidency of Mrs. Hurcoverbai, daughter of the late Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy and wife of Mr. Mulji Bhowanidass Barbhaya, a solicitor, and boldly pointed out the defects in native households and told her audience how to remove them.

In conclusion, I am glad to observe that this series of lectures has proved a great success; and a great credit for the success is due to Mr. and Mrs. Walker who have diligently worked for the education and enlightenment of their countrymen and women.—Yours, &c.,

December 17. A DAILY OBSERVER.

MILITARY NEWS.

It is notified for information that the following Transports will arrive at Bombay from England with drafts, viz:—Zamania, due to arrive on 2nd January next, Sunda, on 9th January, Dilwara, on 12th January, and Assaye, about 26th January. The two former will be dischared at Bombay, and the two latter will return to England with invalids and others entitled to go home this season.

There will be shortly many thousands of Martini rifles available in India as the rearmament of the Native Army is proceeded with, and though the majority of these are old and worn out, some at least are serviceable if there were rifle clubs in every large town, these weapons might be served out free of cost to Europeans desirous of practising on the range; but this kind of movement has never caught on in this country, so the arms will either be stored in the arsenals or broken up. The only requisition that has been made for martinis has come from the Colony of Victoria where rifle clubs apparently flourish, and the Government of India will be only too glad to comply with this request forwarded through the home authorities. Other Australian colonies may follow suit, and thus our surplus stock may be disposed of without difficulty. A man who becomes a good shot with the Martini can very quickly lean how to use the ·303 rifle, and he is pleasantly surprised at the improvement in his shooting when firing with the small bore. It would be better, of course, to have a universal pattern rifle for all countries in the Empire but at present the demand for Lee-Enfield far exceeds the supply.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

IMPENDING INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

CALCIUM CARBIDE IN INDIA.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

IT is beyond question that something of the recent depression in German industrial securities is due to uncertainty as to the result of the forthcoming fiscal legislation. The scope of this legislation will include a complete revision and recasting of the import tariff and re-enactment or rejection of the commercial treaties which were adopted during the Caprivi period and will mostly expire by limitation at the close of the year 1902. These treaties were reciprocal granting certain privileges to the imports of the countries concerned in return for equivalent advantages conceded by the same countries to imports from Germany, and their general effect has been to powerfully promote and hasten the transformation of Germany from an agricultural to an industrial and exporting nation. But the treaties, while of vital importance to industry and commerce, could not in the nature of the case afford equal protection to agriculture, which, for reasons inherent in the economy of modern husbandry, has languished until practically the whole body of German farmers and landowners are united in a political party which claims as a measure of justice that the commercial treaties shall be abandoned and that the import duties on grains and other food products shall be so advanced as to cut off the present flood of imports, and, by increasing the home market price of food, rescue German agriculture from its present difficulties. It is claimed by the Agrarian statesman that the industrial and commercial classes have enjoyed a long, fertile season of prosperity, and that it is now their turn to be similarly favoured. But, as we find the American Consul at Berlin pointing out, dearer food would mean increased cost of industrial production, which, in face of certain natural conditions—the necessity of large imports of cotton, wood, copper, and other raw materials—would seriously weaken the Fatherland for future competition with highly-favoured nations like the United States.

Germany is now passing through a period of reflection, self-examination, and a somewhat vague uncertainty as to the future, which involves several points of economic interest to other countries. From about 1891-92 until the summer of the present year, the general course of German industries, and especially the foreign commerce of this country, has been one of rapid and substantial expansion and development. In several leading branches of manufacture, electrical and other machinery, shipbuilding, and general foreign commerce, this activity is still general and unabated; in others, including textile manufactures, hardware, cutlery, cement, and metallic tubing, the limit of profitable production seems to have been reached, if not temporarily overstepped, and this, with the scarcity and high rate of money incident to liberal investments in all sorts of improvements and new enterprises, brought on the relapse which during the past three months, has caused a general decline in most German industrial securities. The question which all thoughtful Germans are now seeking to determine is, how deep seated and permanent are the causes of the present depression; whether it is after all anything more than the natural reaction which inevitably follows a protracted period of intense activity, and whether Germany has at command the resources and conditions which will secure continued prosperity when the temporary stoppage in exports to South Africa and China shall have been relieved by the return of peace and the resumption of normal trade with those countries. On this subject there are many opinions, and the discussion now going on in the German commercial and technical press reaches down and backward to the ultimate foundations of German prosperity. Searching of heart, it will be seen, is not confined to the British alone just now.

Carbide of calcium is now being retailed in India at the rate of four annas the pound, or about half the price it can be bought at in this country. Inasmuch as India, at present, produces no carbide, it would be interesting to know where this supply comes from. The English company cannot be suspected of any rash enterprise in that direction, since it takes it all its time to attend to its own British customers. But the field in India for acetylene lighting is such an immense one that it may possibly have occurred to some German producers of the chemical to attempt its cultivation and to spread acetylene lighting by delivering quantities of carbide upon the market at a price that would offer what are naturally a very conservative class of buyers some inducement to experiment with it. In the meantime, it is to be noticed that the proprietors of the only aluminium works in this country, who are very closely associated with the English producers of calcium carbide, are about to appeal for an extension of their Heroult patent. As there is not the faintest prospect of any competition being established against them in this country, their object in incurring the heavy expenditure associated with an appeal to the Privy Council can be only conjectured to come from an apprehension of competition from the aluminium works in America, which for some time past, have been sending aluminium into this country—by arrangement with the British Aluminium Company.

Smoke, in the form of a black fog, is indeed not merely an intolerable nuisance, but a waste, since it comes of unburnt carbon. Although it cannot be denied that the mechanical engineer has done much to effect the more thorough combustion of fuel, and that a multitude of "smoke-consuming" appliances are in the market, yet the fact remains that the only real effectual check against the pollution of the atmosphere is the use of smokeless coal. Electrical science, however, which seems in future designed to influence every branch of human activity, here steps in with a suggested remedy of quite a new character. The characteristic London fog is, as we most of us have reason to know, compounded chiefly of soot. A number of experiments apparently possessing no relation to the matter has led to the discovery that these particles will become electrified by induced electricity through an electric current of a high discharge rate, when they are attracted by each other, cling together, and are precipitated to the ground. It is suggested, therefore, that an electrical precipitating plant should be placed in or near the mouth of every factory chimney. Not only would the atmosphere be cleaner but the manufacturer would have the satisfaction of recovering fuel that would otherwise be lost to him.

Mr. E. T. Chamberlain, the United States Commissioner of Navigation, has an enthusiasm for the increase of American shipping that seems to be matched only by his enthusiasm for the economic policy which has starved and stunted it. So much, at least, is to be gathered from an abstract (published by the "Shipping World") of his report for the last fiscal year. Remembering that forty years ago the merchant navy of the United States was actually larger than Great Britain's and nearly as large as that of the whole British Empire, we cannot wonder that to-day good Americans like Mr. Chamberlain are dissatisfied with its size. In the trade of the great lakes, the rivers, and the coasts, from which foreign competition is strictly excluded, nearly nine-tenths of the total America, tonnage is employed. For the ocean carrying trade where there is competition, America possesses only ninety-seven steamers of over 1,000 tons a piece aggregating 260,000 tons—a tonnage which is surpassed by the fleet of more than one European steamship company, and which Japan can easily beat without counting any ship of less than 2,000 tons. Of course if Americans, like other shipowners, were permitted to register under their own flag ships bought in the cheapest market these mortifying comparisons would be impossible, and the United States whose export trade is estimated to employ one-fifth—and that the pick—of the world's shipping, would long ago have taken proper rank amongst the maritime nations. This, however, she has sacrificed in the vain endeavour to protect and foster American shipbuilding, an industry which, in spite of its fat monopoly of inland and coasting steamer construction, remains comparatively insignificant. Mr. Chamberlain ruefully admits it. "Our entire "construction for the decade," he says, "is not much more than half of Great Britain's output (of steel steamers) during 1899." Still, a hair of the dog that has bitten their shipping seems to be the only remedy approved by Americans, and it it probable that, undeterred by the example of France, Congress will pass one or other of the new Shipping Subsidy Bills which authorise the gift of bounties rising from three million to nine million dollars a year.

Mr. Macara, the first president of the Manchester Cotton Association, deserves and has the gratitude of all its members for the ability and success with which he has guided its affairs during the past six years. Seldom indeed is a man able to retire from such a position having accomplished so much in so short a time. Before the Manchester Cotton Association was formed an attempt had been made to bring cotton from America to Manchester without the expense and delay of transhipment at Liverpool. A few cargoes had been brought up the Ship Canal, but the experiment was not a success from any point of view, and it seemed unlikely to be repeated. Its failure was due in the first place to the refusal of the Liverpool Cotton Association to recognise cotton stored in Manchester warehouses as tenderable against contracts for future delivery, and in the second place to a lack of co-operation amongst spinners in providing cargoes for the ships that were sent out to load in American ports. The Cotton Association was formed to remove these two causes of failure; it has removed the second but not the first, and the direct imports of Manchester, which amounted in its first season to only 64,000, have increased year by year, until in the last season they reached the respectable total of 550,000 bales. Cotton spinners have thus given the most unmistakable proofs that they recognise and value the advantages of importing cotton in direct steamers by the Ship Canal, and the Liverpool Cotton Association cannot persist in boycotting that route without incurring the grave responsibility of running counter to the interests of its own customers and of the whole Lancashire cotton industry.

THE NEW GRAND MASTER OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE.

THE installation of his Excellency Lord Northcote as Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India took place last evening, at the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Esplanade, at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge, which was attended with all the importance and solemnity befitting the occasion. The Masonic Hall and its environments were tastefully prepared under the directions of a committee appointed for the purpose, whose successful labours entitled them to the thanks of all those present. The Masonic as well as the floral and other decorations were specially noticeable for the artistic taste, which characterised their minutest details. The Sandhurst Lodge Room was admirably prepared for the imposing ceremony; the dais being reserved exclusively for Grand Officers, past and present, and for distinguished visitors. The Grand Master Depute Dr. John Pollen, accompanied by the officers of the Grand Lodge, having entered the Lodge in procession, opened the Grand Lodge. The summons convening the communication were read; and distinguished visitors were admitted, including the Deputy District Grand Master for Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Tate, and his District Grand Officers, the Earl of Jersey, Provincial Grand Master for Oxfordshire, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, etc. The Grand Master Designate, his Excellency Lord Northcote, having arrived soon after, was introduced with due ceremony and installed in his exalted office. After he had addressed the Grand Lodge, the office-bearers for the next year were invested with the badges of their respective offices. Mr. D. R. Chichgar announced that Sir D. M. Petit, Bai Awabai Petit, Messrs. Jijibhoy Petit, and Bomonji Petit had subscribed Rs. 1,200 for furnishing the hall, which bears the name of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, by way of commemorating the present auspicious occasion. Mr. Chichgar also announced other donations. The Grand Lodge passed a special vote of thanks to Mr. Chichgar for his unceasing labours in connection with the hall. Other matters of detail having been disposed of, an adjournment was made to the banquet served in the Framji Cawasji Hall on the ground floor. About 9-30 p. m. a conversazione was held on the upper floor, which was very fairly attended by European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen.

IN MEMORIAM.—F. MAX MULLER.

THE following speech was made by Mr. Romesh Dutt, C.I.E., at a meeting of the English Goethe Society, held in London on the 23rd November:—

Mr. Chairman:—In response to your call, I rise to perform a mournful duty, and to say a word on behalf of the people of India, to express the feeling of sorrow which they feel at the death of one who was not only one of the greatest of Oriental scholars, but one of the truest friends of India. I do not exaggerate facts, Sir, when I state that, for a period of half a century, my countrymen have looked upon Professor Max Muller not only as the best interpreter of ancient Indian literature and philosophy and religious thought in Europe, but also the truest friend of the people of modern India. For half a century they have watched his literary labours with admiration; they have hailed his noble vindication of modern India with gratitude; and they have regarded him with feelings of affection and of love heightened by the long distance from which they contemplated his sympathetic work. And the few of my countrymen who had the privilege of approaching him, and knowing him personally, have found in him a true and devoted friend.

I will not recapitulate all the lifelong labours of the venerable Professor, of which my friend Dr. Oswald has given a full account. The publication of the Rig Veda, which commenced in 1849, opened a new epoch in historic and religious studies in India, and helped us to turn to the past for inspiration and for guidance in solving the great religious and social problems which lie before us in the path of our future progress. Professor Max Muller's numerous contributions to the elucidation of the literature, religion and philosophy of ancient India have helped us in this progress; and his sympathetic works on modern India have inspired us with courage, with confidence, and with hope. And lastly, the splendid series of the Sacred Books of the East, which he has edited, has opened out for many of us, even in India, not only a rich storehouse of ancient knowledge and wisdom, but a living stream of pure thought and learning, which sustains and nourishes and strengthens us in our conduct in life, and in our struggles for progress and true reform.

As a personal friend, he has known and sympathised with most of the distinguished Indians of two generations. As a young man, he knew the princely Dwarkanath Tagore, who was in Europe in the forties, and who now lies buried in a London cemetery. He corresponded with his son, the venerable Devendra nath, the head of the oldest branch of the Brahmo Somaj of India. He was a friend of Keshab Chandra Sen, whose earnest religious reforms and great eloquence were admired in this country thirty years ago. The Professor frequently corresponded with the eminent scholars, Dr. Bhau Daji of Bombay and Dr. Rajendra lal Mitra of Calcutta; he has known Dr. Bhandarkar and Pandita Ramabai; he has been a friend of every great scholar and religious teacher and social reformer that India has produced within these two generations. Last and humblest among the students of ancient Indian learning whom the Professor favoured with his friendship was my humble self. Fifteen years ago, when I produced my translation of the *Rig Veda* into my own vernacular language, my humble endeavour received his sympathetic recognition and warm support. Twelve years ago, when I wrote a historical account of "Civilisation in Ancient India," I received from Professor Max Muller encouragement and help. Two years ago, when I prepared my condensed translation of the great Sanscrit epic, "Mahabharata," it was Professor Max Muller who was kind enough to write that learned Introduction which graces the pages of that work. And last year I had the proud privilege of dedicating my condensed translation of the "Ramayana" to him who had all his life laboured for my country and my countrymen.

Words cannot express what my countrymen feel on this mournful occasion. But, nevertheless, I am grateful to you, sir, for having permitted me to express, however inadequately, our sorrow at the death of one of the greatest of Oriental scholars, and one of the truest of our friends.

CONSIDERING the active part they took in the campaign in South Africa, the casualties of Lumsden's Horse were comparatively small. They were at Spytfontein 18, at Brandfort 1, at Zand River 2, at the Vaal 1 and at Pretoria 1. Major Showers was killed at Spytfontein, and it is of this, the first engagement where the corps came under fire, that Mr. Ernest Dawson gives a spirited account in the December—"Blackwood."

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE FUND.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

ON the subject of the Bengal and Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds the following letter has been addressed to the Viceroy by Lord George Hamilton:—

My Lord,—On the 2nd of August last, I received from two gentlemen, representing the London Committee of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund, a copy of the report which the Directors of that Fund had obtained from their Actuary, in accordance with the direction given in my despatch of 22nd February of this year, the result of which was to show that with the payment of the full tabular rate of subscription the Fund would, if subjected to four per cent. conditions, be slightly in deficit, and would be able to pay only about 19s. 6d. in the pound in its widows' branch and about 17s. 6d. in the pound in its children's branch. I accordingly reconsidered the question before me, and my conclusions were intimated to you on the 4th of August in the following telegram:—

"Bengal Uncovenanted Servants Pension Fund. In view of further information received, I authorised Under-Secretary of State to say in the House of Lords that, while maintaining reduction of rate as regards future entrants, I hope after full consideration to be able to leave annuitants and subscribers, at date of publication of despatch of 22nd February last, in existing position. Despatch follows."

2. I have since then received your letter, No. 279, dated 23rd August, enclosing a communication from the Directors of the Fund which contains a re-statement of their case generally and a legal opinion on the question of their claim to receive six per cent. interest on their deposits. I have also received your letters Nos. 294 and 323, dated 30th August and 27th September, with their enclosed memorials, and your Secretary's letter No. 185P., dated the 20th of September.

3. Having, as conveyed in the foregoing telegram, determined to concede to the present annuitants and subscribers the maintenance of their existing position, that is, to continue to them the grant of six per cent. interest, upon such portion of the Fund as is necessary to cover its liabilities, and upon a certain surplus in excess thereof, designed to secure its position against unforseen contingencies I need not now discuss the grounds on which the claim of the Fund is based.

4. As regards the existing Fund, the continuance of the grant of six per cent interest and the limitation of the Fund to risks connected with present subscribers adds considerably to its security and diminishes the necessity of providing so large a surplus as a reserve against future contingencies. It ceases to be necessary to levy subscriptions at the present prescribed rates thereby creating or maintaining a large surplus part of which has to be distributed in the form of abatements annually calculated. Viewing the past practice of the Fund and the value which the members attach to the abatements, it seems desirable that the reduction of subscription, which I understand the members already have in contemplation, should take the form of automatic reduction, or even cessation after a certain number of years. The Fund's Actuary could no doubt, advise what amount of abatements the subscribers could calculate upon receiving in view of the existing surplus of the Fund under six per cent. conditions, and upon his advice a permanent system of reduced subscription could be laid down, equivalent in its operation to the present system of abatements.

5. The concession of six per cent. interest upon balances which have been already largely increased by such grants in the past, is no inconsiderable charge upon the public revenues, and it is all the more incumbent upon the Government to see that it is strictly limited to such moneys as are really required to ensure the payment of the Fund's liabilities. The permanent appropriation of the existing surplus to a definite scale of reductions is a means by which it will be possible to limit the growth of the surplus in a manner consistent with the present practice of the Fund and with the claims and expectations of existing subscribers, and it is for this reason that I commend it to the attention of the Managers.

6. I convey my sanction to the admission to the existing Fund of all qualified members who may have applied for admission before the date of the receipt of this despatch.

7. As regards the provision to be made for future members of the Service, it will be advisable to institute a new Fund of which probably the Managers of existing Fund would in its initial stages at least, be the best Directors. It might be advisable to give to such a Fund, in addition to interest on the balance at a rate based on that at which the Government borrows, some assistance from the Public Treasury, either in the form of a grant proportionate to the subscription collected, or in the form of a proportionate addition to the benefits promised and paid for. But I deprecate grants in the form of privileged rates of interest as experience not confined to the present case, has shown that the amount of aid, when given and received in that form, is not sufficiently realised either by the donor or by the recipient, and that it leads to difficulties, the settlement of which is not easy. The amount of subscription required for a new Fund would have to be calculated by a professional actuary; but from Mr. Hardy's report on the existing Fund there seems no reason to fear that any excess over the rates of subscription prescribed by the present Fund would be found necessary in a new one. I await your consideration of the subject, and the recommendation you may have to make.

8. The orders now passed in the case of the Bengal Fund are an indication of the point of view from which you may now continue the consideration of the case of the Bombay Fund, bearing in mind, however that the Government has, in the latter case, withheld all assistance from the Life Assurance Branch, the conditions of which lie outside the objects of a Fund intended for provision for widows and orphans.

THE GUZARAT REVENUE ENQUIRY.

AT the resumption of the sitting on Friday, Amir Rahim, a cultivator of Saool, was examined. He is assessed at Rs. 74, in respect of 28 bighas of land, and the payment of his tax got behind in 1898-99. To pay this an ox, a cow and calf, and a bedstead were seized, and the former was sold to satisfy the claim. Out of tagavi advance of Rs. 70, Rs. 12 were deducted for the assessment. The patel undertook to have the money credited to him, but Rs. 10 only were credited, and the patel kept the balance. Rahim petitioned the Collector. Subsequently the Avalkarkoon went to Saool, and urged Rahim to withdraw his complaint, promising to make the patel return his money. Rahim consented and the dispute was settled. The witness signed a statement to the effect that the patel had not misappropriated two rupees, and when asked why he did so replied he did not know what the document contained. He attested it through fear.

Another case investigated was that of Bhawan Nathu of Obha, who mortgaged his land to Aderjee Jamshedjee, twenty-eight years ago. Bhawan is now dead, but in 1893 it was alleged Aderjee, at the request of the mortgagor, relinquished his right over the land and the money advanced to enable Bhawan to get a reduction of assessment, a survey being about to be re-made. The Talati of Obha said it was only when correspondence took place about a balance of revenue that it was found the mortgagee had relinquished his right, and even now the surviving heir was not in possession of the land.

His Honour complained that the correspondence alluded to was not forthcoming, the defence to the allegation that Government had caused this poor man to forfeit his land being that it belonged to a Parsee gentleman.

Mr. Jiwanjee replied that the land was forfeited after Aderjee had relinquished his right.

Chhita Hira and Dewa Kohya, of Saool, complained that although they cultivated lands belonging to other people various properties belonging to them were attached for revenue.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Saturday, Chhotalal Ramchandra, Talati of Saool, gave a history of the village, which was originally intended as pasture ground for cattle. About forty years ago, the villagers divided it among themselves, each receiving two bighas, one of which was to be used for agriculture and the other for cattle. The assessment was fixed at Rs. 4-6. In the course of time several people got involved in debts and mortgaged their lands under cultivation to *sowcars*, who refused to pay anything for the waste or pasture land. The latter remained in possession of the original owners who used it for their cattle, and for doing so they had to pay a tax, to which the leaders of the village agreed. In order to recover this attachments had been made against almost all "slats" who were in poor circumstances. There were twenty-five houses in the village, out of which twelve were attached in 1899. The crops had been bad during the past two years.

Bhagu Madhavram of Lunava Kalan stated he paid Government Rs. 1,537 in respect of 700 bighas of land, of which he has a *bhag* of 463 bighas—160 bighas are of khata lands, and 60 bighas of inami lands. Successive years of bad crops have reduced him to comparative poverty, and during the last seven years he has had to incur debts either to pay assessment or to meet the expenses of agriculture, or to do both. Once he pledged his family ornaments to raise money, and last year he had to mortgage 150 bighas of his inami and khata lands. In 1899 he could not even recover his ordinary expenditure from the produce of the year. He applied to Government for the suspension of revenue, which was refused.

Murad Kala, a Mahomedan land-holder, is responsible to Government for Rs. 700 in respect to 300 bighas of land in the same village. This year he paid about Rs. 300 on account of Government tax. He had 40 cattle, out of which 20 died during the famine. He applied to the Collector for suspension of revenue, but received no reply, and he had to borrow money to make both ends meet.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

YESTERDAY evening at the Town Hall Lady Northcote distributed the prizes to the pupils attending the Girgaum Girls' High School. Mr. Justice Candy presided and there was a large attendance of the children and their friends. The hall was very tastefully decorated with brightly-coloured draperies. The proceedings opened with a pianoforte duet by Messrs. E. Gordon and J. Mehta followed by action songs, "The Shepherd King" and "Birdies in the Greenwood" by the infants.

The Rev. W. A. Roberts then read the annual report which stated:—The past year had again been a chequered one in the history of the school. In the early part of the year the plague again made havoc with the numbers in attendance. This year, however, it was not happily the case, that any of our teachers, children, or any one connected with the school suffered from the plague itself, but other complaints supposed to be more or less attendant upon it, such as measles, whooping cough, and influenza attacked the school with great virulence. Whole families in consequence were obliged to stay away from school, and the numbers again fell to about half of those usually in attendance. In one standard only one child remained. This state of things continued during a great part of the first term, and even in some cases, well on into the second. Even now, by no means, the full number of pupils are in attendance. During the year, 30 pupils have left and 38 have entered or been re-admitted. The total number on the rolls is 107. The average attendance has been 87·41. The following have not been absent during one school day of the whole year, except when sitting for a public examination:—Standard IX., Mary Fernandez and Kate Laxton; Standard VIII., Penelope Chisholm; Standard V., Kama Prabhakar. They are recipients of prizes in consequence. The following have also been considered deserving of a reward, for regular though not uninterrupted attendance. Illness has kept them at home once or twice during the year:—Infant School.—Madge May, Olga Lawrence, Sam Bountiff. The work has proceeded as regularly and satisfactorily as could be expected under the circumstances to which reference has been made. The work of some standards has inevitably suffered more than others. In the case of one, it was impossible to present more than about half a year's work. In the case of others, the work suffered also, though not quite to the same extent. Two candidates have been sent in this year for the Matriculation Examination. The results are not yet known. The annual inspection took place on October 31. Mr. Coverton was the Inspector who states:—"The school, in the lower classes, attempts considerably more than is required by the Departmental Code. The infants, who are divided into three divisions, and are taught on purely kindergarten lines, form practically a school apart. The kindergarten work, however, does not stop here, but is continued through Standards I and II, without however displacing the ordinary departmental subjects. There can be little doubt of the effectiveness of this method especially with the younger children. It is, I think, incontestable that boys and girls brought up on such lines pass through a more rational and more natural course of development than the victims of older and more mechanical system. And in many cases, the rate of progress is also quicker. It was unfortunate that at the time of my visit, an epidemic of whooping cough had thinned the ranks of these classes. In Standard II, Drawing on Mr. Burns' system has been begun, as it has been also throughout the higher standards. The system previously in use, though based on different principles, and with somewhat different objects, had achieved very considerable results. The composition of Standard V struck me as especially commendable." The needle-work exhibition and examination took place on Thursday Dec. 13th Mrs. Currie and Mr. Mackenzie kindly conducted the examination. Their remarks were as follows:—"We have examined the sewing of the school, and consider that as a whole, it is very satisfactory. We are especially pleased with the IV. and VI. standards, which really do great credit to both the pupils and their teachers. The pupils seem to be very carefully taught, and the work having now to be so entirely of the pupils' own doing, is a system highly to be commended." Our training class is now recognized by Government as a Normal School. Seven students have been in training this year, three for the higher certificate, and four for the lower or first year's certificate. The students have worked steadily well and have been examined by Mr. Coverton and Miss B. Richardson of the Central Provinces. The results are not yet issued. These students we desire to become pioneers of kindergarten work (as it is understood in the best Kindergarten and Training Colleges in England) throughout India.

Lady Northcote then distributed the prizes to the following:—

Standard IX.—Prize for Mark and Examination, Kate Laxton; Mathematics, Mary Fernandez; French, Mary Fernandez; Needlework and Essay on "Conscience," Kate Laxton; Regular Attendance, Kate Laxton and Mary Fernandez; and Perseverance, Aimai Batliboi.

Standard VIII.—Prize for Conduct, Minnie Hisamuddin; 1st Mark and Examination, Pennie Chisholm; 2nd Mark and Examination, Emily Gordon; Mathematics, Minnie Hisamuddin; French, Pennie Chisholm; Needlework, Avabai Ghadialy; Regular Attendance, Pennie Chisholm; and Music, Emily Gordon.

Standard VII.—Prize for Scripture, Ethel Sweeney; 1st Mark and Examination, Ethel Sweeney; 2nd Mark and Examination, Mary Correya; Mathematics 1st, Mary Correya; Mathematics 2nd, Martha Hisamuddin; French, Ethel Sweeney; Art (Plain and Fancy Needle-Work and Drawing), Daisy Crisp; Essay, Corrie Steinhoff; and (special prize) Essay on "Conscience," Freny Hirji.

Standard VI.—Prize for Scripture, Ruth Abraham; 1st Mark and Examination, Ruth Abraham; 2nd Mark and Examination, Ellen Cotter; Mathematics, Abbie Joseph; French, Ruth Abraham; Needlework, Milcah Samuel; and Perseverance, May Steinhoff.

Standard V.—Prize for Scripture, Nellie Hearsch; Conduct, Kathleen Sharman; 1st Mark and Examination, Kama Prabarkar; 2nd Mark and Examination, Nellie Hearsch; Arithmetic, Nellie Hearsch French, Kama Prabarkar; Needlework, Kathleen Sharman; Regular Attendance, Kama Prabarkar; and (special prize) Essay on "Conscience," Kathleen Sharman; Music, Jerbai Mehta; Perseverance, Soonamai Patel.

Standard IV.—Prize for 1st Mark and Examination Aktar Moizuddin; 2nd Mark and Examination, Effie Simmonds; Arithmetic, Aktar Moizuddin; 1st Needlework, Esther King; 2nd Needlework, Tehmina Batliboi; Composition, Aktar Moizuddin; and Singing, Gladys Gordon.

Standard II.—Prize for Scripture, Khorshed Rustomji, Conduct Nessima Tyebjee; 1st Mark, Jehangir Moos; 2nd Mark, Cissy Steinhoff; 1st Examination, Nessima Tyebjee; 2nd Examination, Serene Pestonji; Arithmetic, Khorshed Rustomji; Needlework, Nessima Tyebjee; and Improvement, Vincent Threlfall.

Standard I.—Prize for Scripture, 1st, Pearlie Threlfall; Scripture 2nd, Alice Crisp; English, Archie Armstrong; Writing, Ida Moore; Needlework, Ida Moore; Arithmetic 1st, Eddie Hearsch; Arithmetic 2nd, Pearlie Threlfall; and (special prize) Essay on "Conscience" Vivian Myatt.

Form Prize, Eddie Hearsch.

Infant School—Regular Attendance, Madge May, Olga Lawrence and Sam Bountiff.

Infant School.—Special Prize for "Hand and Eye" Work Transition II., Clara Coleman.

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lady Northcote, said that before moving that vote he should like to say a brief word both of congratulation and of thanks. He was sure that he was expressing the wishes of her Excellency and of the whole company there assembled when he said that he congratulated Miss Edge and her assistants heartily on the result of the year's work as shown in the report. (Applause.) It must have struck them when they heard the report that Miss Edge and her assistants had many difficulties to contend with, and that it was a true and exact report. His word of thanks on behalf of her Excellency and them all was to Miss Edge and her assistants and to the scholars for the treat which they had already given them, and of which he hoped there was more in store. It only remained for him to propose a vote of thanks to her Excellency. They all felt that the unceasing interest which her Excellency took in the institutions of this Presidency was one which must command their respectful admiration, for they felt that it was not a passing fancy for this or that hospital, that it was not an ephemeral interest in this or that school, but that it was the daily unceasing care for every thing which makes for good in this wide Presidency and that this led her to pursue the Lady Gubernatorial functions, one of which she was discharging that day. On behalf of the company, both for her unceasing care generally in all the schools and hospitals and such like institutions, but especially for her kind presence at that gathering and for distributing the prizes they tendered her Excellency their hearty and respectful thanks. (Applause.)

Mr. Nusserwanji Wadia seconded the vote of thanks which was cordially carried.

Several songs were afterwards given by the children, as well as exercises in mental arithmetic and kindergarten display.

A NEW P. AND O. CARGO STEAMER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s new cargo steamer, Banza which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, under the command of Captain G. W. Babot, with a general cargo and explosives, is the latest addition to the Company's fleet. She was built by Messrs. Dickford and Co., at Sandiland, and was launched on the 2nd April last. She is specially built to carry cargo. She is 450 feet in length, 50 feet 10 inches in breadth, and 41 feet in depth. Her gross tonnage is 5,935 tons, and her engines are 3,500 H. P. During the voyage she maintained a speed of eleven knots and had a fine passage.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Disinfection of the rooms, where consumptives have resided and died, has been proposed as a remedy against the spread of consumption before the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Dr. Viegas. Useful as the suggestion is, it would be worth while to investigate into the real causes of consumption, and the preventive measures against its spread.

The cause of consumption has been generally attributed to the tubercle bacilli, because they were present in the lungs in the great majority of cases, but while the presence of the bacilli is a corroborative evidence of the existence of consumption, it is not proven, that their presence means consumption, for they are found everywhere and our lungs are full of them, as is the air we breathe, yet we do not all have the disease, and we may wade through them for years, without contracting the disease, unless certain conditions arise, which favor its development. The disciples of heredity have strong arguments in support of their claim, that we inherit consumption, but I am convinced, we inherit nothing, but property, environment and predisposition. The first two we can get rid of, but the last never, although we may combat the predisposition to disease by changing our habits of life and environment, so much so, that we may escape the diseases, to which we are by birth predisposed, and to which with the old environments and habits, we could succumb.

Damp, dark, ill-ventilated tenements, with dirty cesspools, are environments that help the spread of consumption, and they must be got rid of, first, by supplying better houses to the masses.

Certain habits of the body, leading to constipation, eventually end in consumption. The cause of consumption can thus be traced backwards from the lungs to a sluggish state of the glandular system and for the sake of clearness I begin with the sluggish glandular system and trace the path of the tubercular poison, from thence to the seat of its most common manifestations, viz., the lungs, though the poison often appears in joints, skin, glands, bones, spines, kidneys, bladder and even liver and spleen. All consumptives, especially women, have been constipated for a number of years, and a vast majority have led sedentary lives, which are conducive to constipation. From whatever cause, sluggish glands and constipated bowels are coincident, and this constipation, continued for a long time, must necessarily set up fermentation and decomposition in the bowels, which decomposed matter, being mixed with the food in the bowel called chyme, is taken up by the absorbents of the bowels, thence thrown into the veins, and carried directly to the lungs.

The lungs, ordinarily, have all they can attend to in purifying and oxygenating the blood, and this blood, loaded with poisonous effete matter from the bowels, must be strained. Thus, an extra amount of work is thrown on the lungs, and for a time they are equal to the task, but as the effete matter accumulates in the lungs (instead of being thrown off by the bowels as it should) it acts as a foreign body or irritant, causing a cough, and as the little air cells fill up, they break down and are thrown off in the expectoration. Necessarily some of it passes through the lungs as the lungs are unable to strain out all of it, and it goes into the general circulation, and the hungry tissues are fed with impure blood. Thus we have from the bowels mal-assimilation, and consequently from the imperfect purification of the blood in the lungs, and the feeding of the tissues with impure blood, the supply of nutriment not equalling the demand, the patient goes down in weight and becomes emaciated, sallow, pale, sleepless, restless, and irritable, as the brain and nervous system are prompt to note the ill-effects. This condition continuing, necessarily weakens the antagonism to outside infection by tubercular germs, and the patient becomes excellent breeding ground for the consumption bacilli.

The consumption germs finding good soil, after being transplanted through the air breathed into the lungs, grow and multiply, and have it all their own way, and it is useless to treat the effect, with the cause of that effect remaining in operation.

So as Hamlet says—

> "Find out the cause of this effect,
> Or rather say, the cause of this defect,
> For this effect defective comes by cause."

As a result of insanitary conditions or from sedentary life and sluggish glands, constipation, impacted colon, retention of the contents of the bowels, fermentation, decomposition, imperfect chylification, absorption of effete matter, malassimilation, imperfect oxygenation of the blood, emaciation, overloaded and broken down lungs, and a weakened and irritable state of the brain, nerves, and heart, results. The bowels do not carry off the poison. The lungs try to do it, and are unequal to the task. The kidneys do all they can, and the skin tries to do its part, and we have night sweats.

The heart tries to help the lungs, kidneys and skin to do the work of the bowels, by itself working harder, pumping the blood faster, and eventually becomes weakened, dilated, enlarged and diseased, and makes a bad matter worse by sending (through the more rapid blood) more and more foreign matter to the lungs. The irritation and cough becomes worse, the expectoration more abundant, the lung tissue "becomes more and more clogged and breaks down faster, cavities are formed, the breathing surface diminished and chaos follows. The body is loaded with poison which the system endeavours to consume by caloric, and we have fever, hot and cold flashes, and all the phenomena of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Now the all-important question to be asked is "can consumption be cured," and "are there any preventive measures against the spread of this disease?" If the bacillus will not live and grow in healthy lungs but will luxuriate and multiply in unhealthy and broken down lung tissue, would it not be better to let the hard-to-kill bacillus alone and direct our efforts towards making his place of abode less attractive to him.

Now what shall we do? Send the patient to another climate, which is to deprive her or him of all the comforts of home, to banish the patient among strangers, sick, and with the original cause of the trouble still at work. No, change of climate alone will not save the patient. Load the patient with alcohol, which is to only goad on the jaded system. No, alcohol fails to tally. Give cod-liver oil, which is to put a substance which a robust person can not digest into a weakened and worn out digestive tract. No, cod-liver oil fails. Give inhalations, tonics, oxygen, antiseptics, germicides, medicines, which is only cutting off one arm of the octopus and not striking at the heart of the monster. No, inhalations and tonics alone fail. Hypodermic injections of Koch's lymph, iodine, gold, &c. No, they are all inefficient. Give the Aonic treatment, which is to give something we know not what, and so the correct remedies are barred out.

Well what then? Usually the undertaker. Take away the cause of the infection. Take off of the lungs, kidneys, heart and skin the extra work and give them a chance to get some blood and food. The bile is the natural governor, regulator, antiseptic and laxative for the bowels, and when the liver is secreting bile freely and sending it down the canal, there is no fermentation or decompositon or constipation. Therefore something is indicated to start the flow of the glandular secretions and digestive ferment, which cleans and purifies the canal. Our head and brain are disturbed, and we have headache, wakefulness, vertigo, faintness and irritability. Shall we fumigate the house with drugs and inhalations, hypodermics, or shall we paint the outside of the house, with liniments and poultices?

The treatment consists in personal and general sanitation and not in artificial remedies. Remove the cause that is fertilizing the soil in which the tubercular germs can luxuriate and guard against the predisposition to a recurrence of the former conditions. Modern Science has found that the best means of preventing and curing consumption are plenty of light and fresh air. Give people homes where they can have these two things. In European practice, I have seen wonderful cures by subjecting consumptives, to the electric light, which is but light, and inhalation of nascent ozone, which is but the purest form of air to breathe, and I have been struck with similar results, during my experience in India, by adopting the same line of treatment.

The various forms of electric treatments, such as faradization, galvanization, static insulation, electro vapour baths, all give wonderful cures in consumption, and they only illustrate the utility of light, which is but a form of energy convertible into electricity, and fresh air, which accompanies light. The treatment of sewers by electricity is not to be ignored. Prevention of consumption is purely a question of supplying more light and air to the masses, a question of improving the general sanitation, and not one of local disinfection of walls and beddings.—Yours, &c.,

U. L. DESAI, M.D., B.S.

13, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY FERRY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you must be aware, there is a dispute going on between Government and Messrs. Shepherd and Co. In a nutshell it is this: the Company demand that they shall have the sole monopoly of ferrying passengers across Bombay harbour to and from the mainland on the other side, if this is not conceded they threaten to stop the ferry on the ground that it does not pay. The steam ferries are of the utmost importance to Government in carrying the post, treasure and officials. They are also useful to pic-nic parties, and to a section of the general public. But it is impossible, I think, for Government to decree the suppression of the country craft that also take a share in ferrying people across. Government know that Shepherd and Company run but once a day across the harbour, and that it would be simply impossible, considering the convenience of hundreds of poor people, to declare that they should have the monopoly. At present Shepherd has one steamer employed in the harbour ferry service, it starts from Mody Bay at seven in the morning and going to Uran, Hog Island and Ulwa returns, calling at the same places, to Bombay between 11 and 11-30. The same steamer then starts in the Dharamtar line, leaves Bombay at 11-30, calls at Mandva, Karanji, Rewas and reaching Dharamtar at 2-20 p.m., commences the return voyage, arriving in Bombay at 5-30 p.m. This gives people across the harbour just one chance a day of getting across, and makes no provision for a man arriving early in Bombay, finishing his business and getting back the same day. The native craft supply this great want. By steam ferry the earliest time a passenger can get to Bombay is 11-15 if he lives north of Uran, if he lives south he cannot get here till 5-30 in the evening! In neither case can he get back till the following day. Hundreds of native craft sailing backwards and forwards can with favouring wind and tide take him nearly as soon as Shepherd's steamer, if there is not much wind he takes more time, still he can do it easily within the day, under no circumstances will Shepherd take and bring him the same day? Moreover, he must travel, perhaps, seven or eight miles to the point where Shepherd's steamer is, whereas the muchwa will bring him and land him at his door. Again hundreds of people with fresh fruit, vegetable, and market produce generally require to be in Bombay by six in the morning so as to get to the Crawford Markets when people make their bazaars. These people with their supplies come across with the favouring land breeze of a morning, sell their produce and are back to repeat the same thing next day. Shepherd says that the boats which bring this produce should not be allowed to bring passengers, and the question is why not? The two railway companies that enter Bombay, though they run not one train a day, but one every hour, do not demand that every one from Bandora, Coorla and neighbouring places shall come by these trains, and if they do not, that they will stop running. If the steam ferries must be kept alive and the present system does not pay Shepherd, the only course is for Government to neutralize the line. I join in the cry "Vive Shepherd," but I do not that of "Down with the country craft." "We have always said," says your contemporary, "that it is open to anyone who misses the steamer across the harbour to charter a boat and come across." So it is, just as it is open to any one who misses the mail of a Saturday afternoon to go straight to the P. & O. office and charter a steamer to take him straight way to Marseilles. I would point out that the stoppage of Shepherd's ferry boats does not mean that the whole of his inestimable coast traffic is to stop, the public are apt to believe that the quarrel is as regards the whole traffic and naturally take alarm. Your contemporary's remarks of the other day would certainly have led many people to think that the whole Konkan trade by Shepherd's steamers was in jeopardy, the quotations made (which by the way I do not know how it got except through Shepherd) refer to that trade and not the ferries. They were there ore out of place, at least so it seemed to my obtruse intellect. I did, in the course of my letter, use the phrase "cunning device." That was perhaps unfortunate, and I am quite prepared to withdraw it if it has given offence. In the opening of my letter I said I believed the editor was struggling to be fair but that he was not correctly informed, that would have set the matter right and showed the spirit in which I was writing if the letter had been published.—Yours, &c.,

AN OFFICIAL.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A circular is being sent round calling for signatures requesting the authorities of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute to convene a special meeting for the consideration of (1) any reforms which may be necessary and (2) to protest against the proposed increased subscriptions. I have signed the requisition myself and a number of others have done the same. The rules demand twelve signatures and this will shortly be obtained and my object in now writing is to obviate any unpleasantness which will be occasioned by convening this meeting. I am in favour of reform, but I am certainly against voting for the removal of anybody and likewise against a vote of censure, for if any vote is carried it will be tantamount to a vote of censure against the present management and possibly they will retire from office. This is not nice. As far as the increased subscriptions I and all the signatories to the requisition are, I believe, going to pass a resolution rescinding the previous one, if this is done, the old rate will prevail. I object to increased subscriptions for the simple reason that the present subscription is too heavy for what we get in return. I believe I have been a member for nearly three years, or about that period, and this is what has happened—(1) I "never" get an English paper sent to my house, (2) I think I have with "very" rare exception seen an illustrated paper within about a month or more of its receipt, (3) the same as regards periodicals, (4) when I get the "Young Ladies' Journal" it is "minus" its accompaniments, (5) new books received or rather when they are, I never see them for, I believe, quite months after their receipt. There are many other things, but I will not dwell on them. I do not write this with any object of complaint. I have never complained and I wish to avoid unpleasantness at the meeting. If the authorities themselves can put up a notice at the library intimating that the increased subscriptions will not be levied for the present, and that further improvements are under consideration, this I think will satisfy everyone. It will me, and I will withdraw my signature and thus prevent a great deal of unpleasantness which ought to be avoided.—Yours, &c.,

December, 17, 1900. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

FIRE NEAR THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

SHORTLY after 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Old Bengalpoora, a street opposite the Crawford Market, by which a three-storeyed house, belonging to one Tyer Ali Akbar Ali was destroyed and two adjoining houses were damaged. The fire originated in some hay stored in a loft over the stable on the ground floor of Tyer Ali's house. One of the ghorrawallas in the stable raised an alarm and immediately the tenants left the house. The fire-brigade stations were communicated with, but when the engine from Babulla Tank arrived the building was alight and the flames had extended to the adjoining houses. The engines were set to work and the fire was put out within an hour. The damages was estimated at Rs. 10,000. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to careless biddee-smoking.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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LUNCHEON TO LORD NORTHCOTE.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Karachi entertained their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote at lunch on Tuesday last. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. James and suite, left Government House shortly after one o'clock and proceeded by train from the Queen's Road level-crossing to Kiamari. The train drew up opposite to the warehouse, and on alighting their Excellencies were received by Mr. Barrow, the Chairman of the Port Trust, and the Trustees. At the conclusion of the luncheon, the Chairman proposed the health of their Excellencies in the following terms:—

He said: Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It devolves upon me now to perform the very pleasant task of expressing, on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, our very sincere pleasure at having been afforded an opportunity of entertaining their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote this afternoon. Our pleasure is marred only by the reflection that this gathering marks the departure of their Excellencies instead of their arrival, for had they extended their stay twice as long as they have done we should have been extremely pleased. We still have much to show them, and I have no doubt we still have a good many requests to make which we have not yet had an opportunity of making. The shortness of their stay, however, will serve to make us all the keener for their return to Sind later on. Now, your Excellency during your fairly comprehensive tour throughout Sind you have received so many applications for aid and have listened to so many addresses that I am sure you will be gratified at hearing that the Trustees have no application to make—(laughter)—at least, not just at present. I will not detain your Excellencies by any long description of the work of the Port Trust, or by putting before you facts and figures which are just as well postponed for consideration immediately after tiffin. (Laughter.) Your Excellency visited Manora yesterday, and saw for yourself the work which the old Harbour Board and the Port Trust have done with the assistance of their talented engineers. I believe your Excellencies were gratified at observing how the small fishing creek in 1860 has, in the course of forty years, been transformed into a harbour of the size of the present one capable of accommodating the largest ocean-going steamers, and capable of yet further extension. Your Excellencies have been right through Sind, and had an opportunity of making yourselves acquainted not only with our needs but also with ourselves; and it is very gratifying for us in this out-of-the-way Province, which was once called the "Unhappy Valley" that the Governor should pay us so long a visit. We know now that after your tour through Sind when we have to ask for any assistance, we shall be the more likely to obtain it, because your Excellency will be so well acquainted with the needs of the Province. His Excellency's visit, ladies and gentlemen, has been brightened by the presence of her Excellency Lady Northcote—(applause)—who I know has taken a very keen interest in all that we have been able to show her which was new to her, and whose thoughtful care for the women of this country is so well known. (Continued applause.) I will not detain you any longer but will ask you to join me in drinking the health of his Excellency and her Excellency Lady Northcote, in wishing them a pleasant voyage and a speedy return to Sind. (Cheers.)

His Excellency said: Mr. Barrow, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is the last occasion upon which I shall have an opportunity of returning to a Sind audience our thanks for the very cordial welcome which they have accorded to Lady Northcote and myself, at all events, until we make the next possible tour to which Mr. Barrow has alluded, and which I hope will not be very long delayed. If I could choose the exact physchological moment of sitting down it would be at the present time after uttering the simple words of "Thank you." But I am aware that in every well-regulated assembly of her Majesty's subjects, whether resident in Karachi or in any other part of her dominions, it is to be expected that the denizens of that place when they get hold of an almost total stranger, shall demand from him an opinion upon points upon which they are well acquainted and upon which he knows almost nothing. As I am myself a strong stickler for custom and precedent I know I should not fail on the present occasion to explain to you, Mr. Barrow and to the Port Trustees, how they should conduct their business. (Laughter.) And if there had been any other body in Karachi present I should have been equally ready to teach them the way they ought to go. But it so happens that the steamer awaits us and our engagements in Bombay necessitate our punctual departure. May I remind you of what would have been necessary only a few years ago in order to ensure that punctual departure? I was reading a book the other day with which I daresay many of you present are acquainted, a work by Bayliss, "Karachi, Past, Present and Future," and speaking of the past he says that until the Napier Mole was constructed the most distinguished General and the newly-fledged subaltern, the most prominent Civil Servant and the youngest writer if they wished to come from or return to the ship had to be conveyed pick-a-back through the mud to or from their destination. (Laughter.) Happily, we shall leave under easier and pleasanter circumstances. Thanks to the enterprise partly of Government, still more of your local authorities by the works at Kiamari on the east river channel training groyne on the Chinni creek by the construction of the Napier mole and Manora breakwater, Karachi has been raised to the proud position of being the third greatest export port in India, and I am glad to think that by such buildings as the Napier Mole, the Erskine wharf, the James wharf and the Mansfield import yard you have made provision and are making provision for accommodation for the increasing number of steamers required to facilitate the despatch of your business to European, American, China and East African Ports. Well, gentlemen, such being the case, I think you will admit that Government have not dealt illiberally with you. Since 1860 as Mr. Barrow has reminded you, this port has developed from a little fishing creek into the important harbour it is now, and it has done so by an expenditure of something like one hundred and eighty lakhs, sixty-seven and half spent by Government directly, twenty-four and a half by the Harbour Board and ninety lakhs by the Port Trust, and the wise expenditure of that money has produced the present condition of prosperity on which I can congratulate Karachi. And when we further consider that the port is geographically two hundred miles nearer to Europe than any other port in her Majesty's Indian possessions I foresee such a development of Karachi as is difficult to estimate. At the same time one danger I am bound to admit still exists. It has, however, I am thankful to think existed for some centuries. I was reading the other day an old Turkish account written in the 16th Century of navigation in the Indian sea, and I observed that under certain circumstances a captain was advised to bear up for the port of Karachi, and having got there he was advised very much to be on his guard for, says the Turkish work, "there exists in Karachi a very large number of liver eaters, of whom you should have a caution." It went on to say that these liver eaters have a habit when they see a man eating his dinner to cast such eyes upon him as will consume his liver and thereby kill him." This caution, the work added, should not be unheeded. Now, ladies and gentlemen, not only have Lady Northcote and I neglected that caution to-day but I am bound to say that if the temptation were repeated both of us would risk the danger again, and if we survive the glances of those around us who may be preparing for a supplementary banquet, and you ask us to return I assure you we shall do it with the sincerest pleasure. We have had a delightful tour, thanks to the kindness of our friend Mr. James—(cheers) who has proved as kind and good a host to us as he does to every body who comes within the limits of his jurisdiction, and to Mr. Barrow and to many other gentlemen, whom I have the pleasure of seeing round me, and thanks to the whole of the inhabitants of Sind. Ladies and gentlemen, we hope to return and see you all soon and as we conceivably shall be unable to forego our engagements for some time I hope a good many of the inhabitants of Sind will do us the honour of coming down to Bombay and see how that backward portion of the Presidency is getting on and remind us of the obligation which we cheerfully undertake to re-visit Sind at the earliest possible opportunity. (Cheers.)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.........	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri..................	8	1	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar. Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	17	7	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	3	1	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Wor	0	0	15
Water Division......................	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total.........	30	14	127
Total plague deaths to date.	80,522	66,533	
Same date last year ...	54	46	213

THE CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

A BANKER writes to the Lahore paper:—The letter which the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department has addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, regarding a proposal to increase and popularise the circulation of Currency Notes, can in more senses than one be said to be an important communication. It is not very often that public bodies are given an opportunity of declaring their views before measures of the utmost consequence to this country are passed into law. For this new departure, Sir Edward Law is heartily to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped that during his tenure of office as Finance Minister his relations with public bodies will be more intimate and cordial than they have been in the case of some of his predecessors. It is not our intention in this article to seriously deal with the important subject raised by the Government of India in their despatch already referred to. Our criticism will be of a superficial nature, for we propose in a future article to show, to use a sporting expression but one which has now become historical, that the Government are

"PUTTING THEIR MONEY ON THE WRONG HORSE"

in their endeavour to assist the trade of this country by a more extensive note circulation.

That the existing limitations do not offer adequate facilities to the public there can be little doubt, and if the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce can safely solve the measures suggested to them for consideration, they will be performing an inestimable boon to the general public. In our opinion, we are afraid that the well meant intentions of the Government will be met by a more or less "non-possumus" reply from the Chamber. By saying this, we do not wish to convey that the suggested measures, in themselves, are impracticable, but that it will be years, nay centuries, before the native of this country will ever work himself up to that absolute confidence in a note issue, which, as we all know, is the very root of its success. A note issue is a matter of slow growth, and is, as we have said, only engendered by confidence. In the mind of the native masses of this country, is there, practically speaking, any confidence either in the Sirkar or the Banks? For if this were the case, would we not see a cessation to the immense hoards that are annually buried in the earth? That the native is a hoarder, we presume is an admitted fact by all; is it then conceivable that however greatly his affection for notes may increase, he will bring forth his hidden treasures, to put away currency notes in their place? If this question be answered in the negative, for what other purpose is he to accept a note? It is probable he may take a Rs. 5 or a Rs. 10 note wherewith to remit his savings to his family, provided, of course, such were payable in coin all over India. This would, no doubt, be a matter of great convenience to him but to the loss of the Post Office. The same procedure would be adopted by the big trader or bunnia who deals, or buys his produce, at big centres. In this case, he would present his rupees to the Treasury Officer for large notes, and remit the same to his creditor, leaving the latter to demand payment at his local treasury, if he so desires. There would thus arise some inconvenience to the Government in the event of notes of all circles being made legal tender throughout India, by their being obliged to make remittances in rupees to meet sudden demands at several treasuries at one time. We intentionally say "rupees," for granted currency notes were made legal tender throughout India, we presume that as at present and as in the case of the Bank of England, they would not be legal tender as far as the Government themselves were concerned, or that in the encashment of notes, gold however legal it may be, would be tendered as part payment or in whole. As the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in their letter to the Government of India, on the subject of the inadequacy or otherwise of the rupee coinage point out that "for all practical purposes so far as the financing of the crops in the interior is concerned, gold and notes are valueless, and that it is

ONLY ACTUAL RUPEES THAT CAN BE DEPENDED UPON

in this direction for some time to come." The Government of India must for years yet make up their mind to the fact, that the standard of this country is silver, and that gold is practically a commodity, and that to force that latter metal into circulation would not be a sound economic proceeding.

Having thus briefly dealt with the question of notes being made legal tender throughout India as well as their encashment in silver, we may proceed to examine the advantages that would accrue to Government if "the general public would accept notes with something approaching their readiness to accept silver." Firstly, a "larger stock of gold in invested securities could be held in the currency reserve without difficulty"; and secondly, "the remittances of coin from one treasury to another would be diminished with a saving of expense and inconvenience." Regarding the first advantage to Government, it would greatly facilitate the discussion of this question, if the Government would declare what they intend doing with the rupees received when the present note circulation is exceeded. For example, on the 15th November of the present year, the total amount of notes in circulation, including those in the reserve treasuries was close upon 29 crores, with silver coin only to the extent of 5 1-3 crores, silver bullion just about 2, and gold over 11 crores—or a total of 18 1-2 crores in gold, silver and in rupees as cover for the note issue. The percentage works out at about 65 per cent. Now in the event of the note circulation increasing by another 10 crores, do the Government contemplate purchasing gold or Government securities, say, with 33 per cent. of the rupees received and "ear marking" the remaining two thirds? The withdrawal of about three crore rupees from the current circulation for the purchase of gold would fall heavily on trade, and while the contrary would be the case in the purchase of Government securities, yet it must not be forgotten that this latter course would bring serious temptation, by way of assistance to the flotation of new loans to meet any excessive expenditure on Military Works or Frontier Wars. The crux of the matter lies in the question—To what extent can the Government further issue notes without especially "ear marking" the rupees received in exchange? Our only index to decide the question can be the bullion kept by the Banks of England, France, and Germany to meet their note obligations. The parallel cannot really be applied to India, for it must be remembered the Banks in question deal with a highly civilised public, whereas we can as yet scarcely apply that description to the masses in India. In the case of the Bank of England we start naturally with the year 1844. The average note circulation in that year was just over 20 millions pounds with bullion to the extent of 13 1-2 millions. Fifty years afterwards, *viz.*, 1894, the circulation rose to 25 1-4 millions with nearly 32 millions in bullion as cover. The next year the circulation was half a million more, but the bullion in hand rose to over 36 1-3 millions, the high water mark being in 1896, when the note issue totalled 26 1-2 millions against nearly 42 millions in bullion,—*i.e.*, taking the proportion of bullion in 1844 to the note issue of that year as 100, we have in 1896 an increase to the extent of 310; in other words, while the note issue has increased by 31 per cent. the bullion held has increased by 310 per cent. The proportions for 1898 are given as 36 per cent. increase in the note circulation, and 231 per cent in the bullion. The figures for the Banks of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany are as follows:—Note circulation Bank of France.—Maximum, 1876, £104 1-2 millions; 1898, £157 millions. Bank of Germany.—Average, 1876, £34¼ millions; 1898, £56 1-4 millions; or an increase of 49 per cent. in the case of the Bank of France and 64 per cent. in the Bank of Germany. The bullion held by the Bank of France has generally been fairly closed in amount to its note circulation. Thus in 1898

THE AVERAGE EXCESS OF NOTE CIRCULATION

over the reserve held in the precious metals is given as low as £222,000. The largest excess was in 1890, when the notes were in excess to the extent of nearly £22 millions, or a deficiency of 18½ per cent., in a total average circulation of about £122 millions. As regards the Imperial Bank of Germany, the average cover of the note circulation in metal, in the year 1876, was 74 1-2 per cent., rising in 1892 to 95 1-2 per cent, and dropping in 1898 to 75 3-4 per cent. Now we are all aware that each of these Banks, as regards their note circulation, are governed by special Acts. Thus the fixed issue of the Bank of England, against which it is not obliged to hold a single sovereign, is £16,800,000, and that of the Imperial Bank just under £15 millions sterling, nevertheless we have the Bank of England in 1898 actually having in its vaults close upon £4 millions bullion in excess of its note circulation, the Bank of France practically holding bullion equal to its note issue, and the Imperial Bank with 75 3-4 per cent. as cover. If we refer once more to the statement of the 15th November, issued by the Indian Paper Currency Department, we find the total bullion held against the note issue is only 65 per cent., this including over eleven crores of gold which would in the eyes of the native be of no account in the obligation of the Government to meet its notes in rupees. Deducting this item, we get a percentage of 25 per cent., as the amount of cover in rupees held by the Government for the redemption of its notes. Under these circumstances, well may the Bengal Chamber of Commerce draw the attention of Government to the inadequacy of its rupee reserve and recommend twelve crores as the minimum for a note circulation of about 28 crores. The question already asked, as to what ought to be

A SAFE FUTURE PERCENTAGE,

for the Government of India to adopt, must therefore, be most carefully considered. We want no inflation, and the numerous ills that such a state of things was responsible for at Home at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The proportion of 40 per cent. suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, especially in view of what the Banks we have mentioned consider necessary, cannot be said to be excessive, and it should therefore, be the duty of the Government to work up to this reserve before attempting to invest any more rupees that may be received by the paper Currency Department in the purchase of "gold or invested securities." The proportion of the two latter is now about 75 per cent. of the total note issue, and for ourselves, we would rather see a reversal of these figures i. e., 75 per cent. of the note issue to be represented by rupee and silver bullion, and 25 per cent. in "gold or invested securities." The confidence, in the Government of India being able to meet its note obligations in rupees must never in this country be in the slightest way imperilled. The consequences would be deplorable, and all the trust engendered during the past fifty years would be thrown away. What the country chiefly wants is for the Government to increase its responsibility to such an extent as to promise to cash notes at a few more of the large trading centres such a Cawnpore, Patna, Benares, Lucknow, Delhi, etc. The public, in the meaning of which word, we exclude "Cook's Tourists," would we consider be satisfied, if the extra convenience we have mentioned could be given by the Government, and the statutory conditions under which notes have hitherto been issued remain unchanged. The thanks of the people of this country are, however, due to Sir Edward Law for his endeavour to meet their convenience, and we only hope, as we have said already, that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will satisfactorily solve the problem he has given them. In another article we will endeavour to show how Sir Edward can really assist the trade of the country and win the general public over to the side of the Government of India.

HORRORS OF DROUGHT IN QUEENSLAND.

A RESIDENT of the North, who has just returned from Queensland, gives particulars of the horrors of the drought in that colony. He says that on one station at Cooper's Creek two men have collected 10,000 horns and over 15 cwt. of hair from the carcases of horses and cattle within a comparatively small radius. Although most of the residents of that district have had various experiences with droughts, nothing like the present one was ever known for continuity and acuteness. At Birdsville stagnant water holes are filled with dead and dying stock, packed so closely in places that the water cannot be reached except by passing over the festering carcases. At one place he could not persuade his horses to approach the water hole, so great was the stench, and he had to borrow buckets to carry them drink. Many of the large stations in that part are now simply left in the hands of caretakers. The population of the town of Birdsville, once a fairly prosperous pastoral settlement, has dwindled down to about ten people. The only variety in the weather is a change of wind, but from whichever quarter it blows it rolls about place to place mounds of dust which the previous disturbance had piled up. It is several years since rain of any practical value has fallen.

THE STRANGE PURPLE SPOTS.

"ON a cold wet day in December, seven years ago, I went to my sister's funeral—a sad enough thing in itself—and one that proved serious to me. I will speak of it simply and briefly as I can.

"Through standing about in the cold and wet I took a chill which developed into a violent cold. After a little the cold got better but left me with severe rheumatic pains in my hands and legs. The way these pains came on was peculiar and seemed to puzzle the doctors. First my hands and legs began to swell and got very painful; than spots appeared all over the swollen parts.

"The spots were red at first, then turned purple, then yellow. They came every afternoon, usually between three and four o'clock, and changed colour in the same order. At such times I could not walk across the room without sticks. The swelling and the spots always went away during the night, and in the morning I could get about again. Then again, I would be weak and helpless in the afternoon; that was my state for six weeks.

"The doctors said I was suffering from some kidney trouble, and at last I was obliged to keep to my bed altogether. After being in bed two weeks the doctor sent me to the Dorchester Hospital, where I remained seven weeks—in bed and on a low diet.

"So long as I stayed in bed there were no swellings and no spots, but the first day I was up they returned, and I had to go back to bed. In another fortnight I was able to be up a little each day, the swelling being less than before.

"At the end of seven weeks I came home; and then in addition to the spots and the swelling, had a sharp shooting pain near the heart—especially when I drew a long breath. At times I screamed with the pain.

"All this period I was taking the doctors medicine and growing daily weaker and worse. I could not move, and therefore remained in bed. It was a sad and hopeless condition for a young girl like me. Should I ever get out into the world again? None could say.

"One day my mother asked the doctor if there was any chance of recovery.

"'Madam,' said the doctor, 'if I could give your daughter two new kidneys she might have a chance, but you know I cannot do that.'

"On this my friends sent for my father—who was absent—to come and see me before I died. As the doctor had given up sending me medicine my grandfather, Mr. Edmund Daniel, who had used Mother Seigel's Syrup, prevailed with my mother to try that famous remedy in my case.

"My mother did so and in a day or two I was better, and in a week I was able to come down-stairs. The swelling and the spots were entirely gone, and so were the rheumatic pains.

"This was so wonderful and unexpected that I continued taking the Syrup, and when four bottles were exhausted I was wholly free from pain; my breathing was easy, regular, and natural; and I felt as well as ever I did in my life. Since then (seven years) I have never had any return of the illness which threw so much trouble and fear over my girlhood."—Mrs. Harriette Kate Wills, Holly Cottage, Owmoigneernr. Dorchester, January 3rd, 1900.

The above statement is witnessed, and the facts set forth in it confirmed by Mr. Edmund Daniel, Mrs. Herbert Trevett, of West Stafford, Mrs. Wellman, of Woodsford, and others.

The disease which so distressed the young lady and so strangely mystified her doctors, is known to medical science as "purpura hæmorrhagica," or—in plain English—purple spots on the skin, varying in size from a pin head to a large patch. It consists in a condition of the blood caused usually by torpid liver, and often attended, as in this instance, by acute rheumatism.

In the severe form in which Miss Wills had it (it antidated her marriage) "purpura" is sometimes accompanied by bleeding at the mouth, the nostrils, and into the brain itself. The malady has a strong family likeness to scurvy.

The fundamental cause is no doubt imperfect nutrition due to inactive digestive organs, and the resulting impurity of the blood.

The power of Mother Seigel's Syrup to correct this condition has been again shown in a way to increase—if that were needed—popular confidence in it in cases where even expert treatment is unavailing.

THE Secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain has recently received a communication from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Meshed, in which there occurs what is believed to be the first official approval of the project for a Quetta-Seistan railway. After noticing the opening of the new road from Quetta to the Persian border, touching Persia in Seistan at the only spot where the borders of India are conterminous with those of Persia he goes on to say:—"Nearly half the distance of this route is within British territory and over this portion of the road no obstacles exist for the construction of a railway connecting at Quetta and landing the merchandise at the very border of Persia, from whence easy roads could distribute it in Northern and Eastern Persia. As Consul-General I am most anxious not only to introduce more English goods into Persia, but to pave the way for the speedy accomplishment of a railway from Quetta to Seistan." This is a project which Lord Curzon strongly advocated before he became Viceroy of India, and the Consul-General at Meshed would scarcely have written in so confident a tone if he did not know that His Excellency was still in the same mind, and had been giving the subject renewed consideration from the vantage ground of his present position.

MARK TWAIN, is never too busy with his jokes to be grateful. He has recently sent to Mr. Frank Bullen, the well-known sea author, a copy of one of his works, with this inscription on the flyleaf: "To Frank T. Bullen, first mate, whose books have enabled me to shirk work and duty for many an hour when nothing else could do so, and have salved the sin with a charm which gave to my spirit a compensation and contentment which the hardened practiser of cold righteousness never knows." "Long life to you if you wish it," says Mark Twain in an accompanying note, "and health and prosperity anyhow."

AUSTRALIAN LOYALTY.

AN extraordinary "loyalty" episode in connection with the Rev. Dr. Marshall and Professor Rentoul occupied the attention of the Presbyterian assembly from early morning on the 28th ult. in Melborne. It was first raised by the Rev. Dr. Macdonald, who called attention to Professor Rentoul's charge relative to the Mafeking day celebrations as a matter of privilege. Debate was, however, suspended till the committee appointed to ask Dr. Marshall to reconsider his resignation, for the church's committees had reported that it, too, had considered these statements, and that Dr. Marshall would not discuss withdrawal of his resignation until the personal issue had been dealt with. This done, the point arose why should not the committee also interview Dr. Rentoul with regard to the objections he entertained to Dr. Marshall's alleged disloyalty charges. The house decided that the committee should see the professor. Later in the day it brought in a second report, in which Dr. Rentoul's objections to the accusations of disloyalty and misrepresenting the church were set forth. Both the professor and Dr. Marshall then addressed the assembly and each withdrew, after lengthy explanations, the words and references objected to by the other. At this stage the assembly thought the end was reached, but it was not to be, for Dr. Marshall wanted an "antecedent" matter dealt with before he would withdraw his resignation. This "antecedent" matter was debated by the assembly in private with locked doors, the outcome being Dr. Rentoul's dismissal from the joint convenership of the public questions committee by 38 votes to 42. The professor at once resigned from all committees of the church, and although the assembly sent a committee to his house to induce him to reconsider his decision, refused to be shaken therein. Dr. Marshall, however, placed the matter of committees in the hands of the assembly, which promptly restored his name on the lists. An eventful sitting, lasting over 12 hours, ended with the placing of the Ormond professor in an exactly opposite position to that of the previous day. On Wednesday he was victorious at the vote, and his opponent had resigned. On Thursday he suffered defeat at the vote, and had himself resigned.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE B TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

397-00—Framjee and D—Abdoolabhai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.—Part heard.
424-00—Daphtary and F—The Hope Mills Ltd vs Jethmul Kanaralal—Payne G S and M.
444-00—Mantri and B—Chintamanrao Narayen Gorey vs Luana Runchordas Lowjee—Madhowjee V.
156-00—K B Mehta (for pauper)—Waman Bhowaniram vs J L Correia—Roughton and B.
580-00—Hiralal M and M—Dharamsey Damodher vs Lakmidas Liladhar and others—Unwalla and P D and D.
603-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridham Gopinath and others vs Gordhundas Goculdas—Bicknell M and M
683-00—Madhavji V—Rattansi Canjee vs Kursandas Ramdas and others—Little and Co and Payne G S and M.
227-00—Hiralal M and M—Sakri Alias Ratanvahoo vs Shamjee Lilladhar and others—Payne G S and M Bhaishanker and K.
407-00—Wadia and G—Kedarwal Bhuramal vs Jeram Ganeshdas and others—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.

14-00—Bhaishunker and K—Veljee Lowjee vs Anandabai—K B Mehta.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

59-00—N M Cama—Shah Kooverjee Khemjee and another vs Hajee Vully Hajee Ismail—Little and Co—Part heard.
615-00—Khunderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsohimul and others vs Panalal Nandram and others—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

678-00—Payne G S and M—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs R Jivan Manglia and others—D D Romer (for pauper.)—part heard
24-00—Tyabjee and Co—Gometibai widow vs Vithul Morarjee—Edgelow G and W.
20-00—Edgelow G and W—Vithul Morarjee vs Gometibai—Tyabjee and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

31-98—In person—Moongibai widow vs Kasinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co.
18-00—Wadia and G—Sha Ghella Maneck vs Nenbai—Payne G. S. and M.
23-00—Matubhai—Mansi Patrumal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Waidya.
3-00—C and Waidya—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubhai.
21-00—Wadia and G—Shah Kessowjee Bhimjee and another vs Vussonjee Oomersey and another—Matubhai & G
37-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Rajibai widow vs Ramdas Oodhawdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
39-00—Bhaishunker and K—Ardeshir Muncherji Khodaijee vs Ruttonjee Edulji Kerawalla—R Mehta
40-99—Hiralal M and M—Chagbai and another vs Shanbibhai Akhyai—Payne G S and M.
44-00—Captain and V—E M de Souza and others vs M A De Silva and others—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble MR JUSTICE CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Sport Causes.

237-98—Hiralal M and M—Javervaoo widow vs Pestonjee Hurmusjee Bomonjee Wadia
597-98—Bicknell M and M—Motilal Sundaram and another vs Joogalkisor Mulchand and another.
513-99—Sorabjee and J—Javatray Roopchand and others vs Captain J N M Macgregor.
551-00—Payne G S and M—Vuram Raisey vs Veljee Hariram Tyabjee D and Co.
602-00—Payne G S and M—Roopa Sobhajee and others vs Rambai and others—Bicknell M and M.
604-00—Dikshit and D—Mahomed Ally Abdool Hoosein and another vs Janardhan Sadashive Athawle—Hiralal M and M.

For Postponment.

737-00—Payne G S and M—Tulka Bhutta and others vs Kuba Kala and others—Bicknell M and M.
737-00—Edgelow G and W—Cassam Noor Mahomed vs and Nawab Mahomed Kamal Khan—Nanu and H.
738-00—Edgelow G and W—Cassam—Noor Mahomed and an other vs Nawab Mahomed Kamal Khan—Nanu and H.
747-00—Payne G S and M—Bheema Roopajee vs Radhabai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.
733-00—Hiralal M and M—Sabbagchand Tullockchand vs Parmanand Moolchand.
785-00—D D Romer—Heptoola Noorodin and others vs Silores J Telery—Daphtary and F.
795-00—Thakurdas and Co—Allarakhiabhoy Jevraj vs Chatoorbhooj Munjee.
789-00—Payne G and M—C G Haschhe and others vs Kekhashroo Kehaoos and others.
801-00—Matubhoy J and M—Kanjee Dayabhai and another vs Dharsi Narsi.
829-00—Ardesher H D and Co—Hajee Aboo Bucker Hajee Jamal vs the Revd M M Mody—Thakurdas and Co
831-00—Pestonjee R and K—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy M Jeejeebhoy vs—The Hope Mills Ld.

Long Causes.

273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjeevan Narrondas vs E C O'Brien—Smetham B and N
677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Hiralal M and M.
165-00—In person—Ramchand Bhiram and others vs Sowanram Sajiram and others—K B Mehta—and F D and Co.
118-79—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jeewa vs E Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.
121-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gorde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Rangape—K J Mantri.
295-99—Smitham B and N—Sikaram Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others.
288-00—Khanderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Sunderlal Deokinandan and another—Wadia and G.
37-00—Mantri and B—Hassam Adam Patel and others vs Hirajee Kaloo and others—Payne G S and M.
216-00—In person a pauper—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas Mehta and others Edgelow G and W.

THE annual report on the administration of the Postal Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance and monthly allowance schemes for the year 1899-1900 has some interesting features, and shows that the measure meets with a very fair amount of popularity. Yet, fewer new policies were issued than in the previous year. In 1898-99 1,470 new policie were issued of the aggregate value of Rs. 26,95,575 against 918 in the year under review, valued at Rs. 14,41,000. Out of these 911 policies, 194 were life insurance of the value of Rs. 3,09,000 and 724 were endowment assurances of the value of Rs. 11,32,000. These are satisfactory figures, though not phenomenal, 816 out of the 918 persons who assured were pure Asiatics. No women joined the funds. The amount realised in premia on account of all existing insurances, new and old was Rs. 2,93,344 while claims amounting to Rs. 76,192 were paid, against Rs. 36,834 in the previous year, or more than double. No less than 43 life assurance policies and 14 endowment assurances lapsed, or were surrendered or cancelled, which are almost identically the figures for 1898-99 also. Active policies existing on 31st March 1900 were 4,656 representing an aggregate value of Rs. 73,39,600.

THE circulation of the Bible has been under discussion of late; here are one or two facts concerning the circulation of the second most famous book in the world. Many people will probably be under the impression that the "Pilgrim's Progress" has had its day, but as a matter of fact it is to-day as much alive as ever. "It is by far the most popular book in our catalogue," said a large publisher to the writer the other day. "It is quite wonderful to see how the book has lived on through so many generations. Publishers vie with each other in issuing their luxurious editions. We must have sold millions of copies of it ourselves, and we have published it—or helped to publish it—in nearly a hundred languages. Even in India and China it is largely circulated, as well as in many of the native languages of Africa.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. H. G. ARCHER, in "Good Words," writes:—It is generally supposed that the first machine-gun at we now term the class of weapons which literally pump lead on the enemy, was the "organ" gun invented by Mr. Gatling, and used in the American Civil War of 1863. It was followed by the "mitrailleuse" on which the French army pinned their faith at the outbreak of hostilities with Germany in 1870. The failure of the "mitrailleuse" in that war, however, brought all machine-guns into bad odour, and fully ten years elapsed before these inventions next attracted serious notice. The new stage in ther evolution was then ushered in by the appearance of the Gardiner and Nordenfelt guns, quickly followed by the invention of the deadly semi-automatic contrivance emanating from the brain of Mr. Hiram Maxim, and bearing his name. At the present day the maxim gun, in the latest refinements of its beautiful mechanism, may be taken as the best-known and most ubiquitous of all machine-guns, but the general idea and purpose of the same were anticipated at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Mr. James Puckle, an original thinker and author of several curious works, who issued somewhere about the year 1720 an engraved broadside, entitled:—

A DEFENCE.

Defending King George, your Country and Lawes
Is defending yourselves and the Protestant cause.
Invented by Mr. James Puckle,
For Bridges, Breaches, Lines, and Passes,
Ships, Boats, Houses, and other Places.

The engraving shows a large revolver on a tripod, the breach of which is turned by hand, and contains six chambers, the contents of which are discharged in turn through a single long barrel. The tripod possesses an elevating arrangement, and the weapon can be swivelled in any desired direction. The part containing the chambers is removable at pleasure, and when one "sett" had been discharged, a loaded one was substitued. One "sett" is depicted as intended for a "ship shooting round bullets against Christians," a second as for one "shooting square bullets against Turks," but the reason for this curious distinction is lacking. The machine was also devised to discharge "Grenado shells." Like his successors in the same field of invention, puckle appears to have tried to float his gun as a company; hence the following allusion that is made to it, as forming the basis of one of the many bubble projects of 1720, in a satirical print dealing with the wild-cat schemes of the South Sea mania of that year:—

A rare invention to destroy the crowds
Of Fools at home, instead of foes abroad—
Fear not, my Friends, this Terrible Machine—
They're only wounded that have shares therein.

After this date we hear nothing more of "Puckle's Machine," and the idea itself lay dormant for another one hundred and fifty years. . . Barely fifteen years can have elapsed since the automatic coin-in-the-slot machine first appeared in public places to supply customers with cigarettes, matches, chocolates, sweetmeats, stationery, &c.; while in its latest phase this contrivance—in conjunction with a lighted street lamp—has been made available for the automatic purveyance of hot water and hot drinks. Surely, it may be thought, this extremely utilitarian invention can only have been due to the ingenuity of the present generation; and it is, therefore, startling to learn that the automatic machine is one of the oldest projects in everyday use, since it was known a century before Christ, being the invention of that great mathematician, Hero of Alexandria, who flourished B. C. 117-81. Hero invented what he termed a "sacrificial vessel which flows only when money is introduced," and a full description of this apparatus is contained in his famous treatise on pneumatics, reissued by Thevenot, royal librarian to Louis XIV. of France, in the year 1692. "If into certain sacrifical vessels a coin of five drachms be thrown, water or wine shall flow out and surround them," so runs the postulate; and the illustration accompanying the letterpress shows an ornate vase, with a slot at the top for the entry of the coin, and a duct on one side for the release of the liquid. The explanation of the mechanism inside the vase is very simple: the vessel contains another holding the wine, and near to the latter is placed a vertical rod about which turns a well-balanced beam. When the coin is dropped through the slot it falls on one end of this horizontal beam, which, being depressed, opens a valve suspended from a chain at the other end, and the wine commences to flow out through a pipe. When the beam has been depressed to a certain angle, the coin falls off, and the valve or lid, being counterweighted, again descends and closes the outlet so that the discharge ceases. This is exactly the principle upon which our modern automatic machine acts, bar such later refinements as the return of unsuitable coins. Did Hero, we wonder, place his machines along the streets of Alexandria, which was the most luxurious and stately city of antiquity? Were the small boys of Alexandria hauled up before the representatives of the Ptolemies for tampering with the machines by inserting counterfeit discs of the required weight and shape, and sentenced to receive six strokes with the rod of eelskins? But five drachms, equal to four shillings of our money, is a stiff price for a drink; the patrician alone could have patronised Hero's vase.

The "voting machine" of Mr. Howe used at Northampton, Massachusetts, for recording votes in the recent election for President, is by no means the first of its kind. The French had an electrical voting machine over twenty years ago, and others have been invented since. For some reason or other they have not come into use, perhaps because electrical apparatus as a rule is a little precarious in working and rather apt to get out of order. It remains to be seen whether the new instrument will fare better than its predecessors.

Professor Calmette, in a recent lecture at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, said that in some epidemics of plague the infection came by the mouth or nose, and in others by the skin, either from the bites of parasitical insects or other breaks of the skin. Experiment showed that a healthy rat caged with a diseased rat took the plague only when fleas infested the diseased one.

The New York Board of Health is building a laboratory for the study of the bubonic plague. It will have a stable with horses to supply the anti-plague serum. Special care is taken to exclude rats, flies, and mosquitoes.

The New York Fire Department has adopted a new life-saving net consisting of a gas-pipe circular frame which opens and shuts like an old-fashined purse. A canvas net, lined with wadding two inches thick, is attached to the frame by springs which deaden the shock of a person jumping into it. In a recent trial a fireman jumped into it from a height of four storeys and the shock was trifling.

M. Janssen, the eminent French astronomer who sent up two balloons to observe the expected "Leonids" or November shooting stars, has come to the conclusion that these meteorites did not pass through the high regions of our atmosphere, and that their orbit has, therefore, been modified since the last great display.

The U. S. Carnegie Museum sent out expeditions this year to explore the fossil beds of Wyoming and Nebraska, and they have discovered remains of the diplodocus, brontosaurus, stegosaurus, and other extinct monsters. A [illegible]claosaurus showed that the dinosaurus was covered with small hexagonal plates or scales over half an inch in diameter. A series of the curious daemonelix or spiral fossils, not unlike giant corkscrews, were also found.

"Cosmos" illustrates a split flint containing a fossil plant belonging to the family of Araucarites and very like the araucaria maxima. It was found by a professor of the Notre Dame Institution of Pons (Charente-Inferieure), France, while geologising near the town.

In the "Journal d'Agriculture Pratique" there is a summary of an interesting paper by M. de Loverdo on the preservation of agricultural products by cold. Ice is not, he thinks, as good for this purpose as refrigeration by the other processes in use.

According to M. G. Bonnier, a well-known French agriculturist, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the tubercles observed on potatoes and the roots of some other vegetables are caused by a fungus.

Large deposits of coal have been found in Spitzbergen by Herr Nilson, an engineer. They are chiefly in the ice fjord, both above and below water-mark, and sufficient to supply Scandinavia with coal for centuries. Colonel Failden has also found coal in Nova Zembla.

M. Guyot made an important communication to the Congress of Hygiene, Paris, in which he advocated the abolition of linen pocket-handkerchiefs because they propagate infectious diseases. He would substitute paper handkerchiefs, to be burned after use. This, of course, would be following the Japanese custom.

According to Mr. Mark Sullivan there are still 1,024 bisons, or buffalo, in America, of which 340 are running wild, and 684 captive. The estimate is doubtful, because there are wild bisons about the Great Slave Lake, and some say, in the mountains of Colorado. A herd of domesticated bison, numbering 259 head, occurs in the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, another of 110 in Armstrong County, Texas, and there are over 100 outside of America, notably 12 at Woburn Abbey, England, the property of the Duke of Bedford. The American bison, though nearly extinct as a wild animal, is increasing as a tame animal, and bids fair to survive for generations.

Mr. Gillen and Professor Baldwin Spencer will start in February to study the natives of Central Australia and the Northern Territory. The explorers will visit the Macdonnell Ranges and make for the Gulf of Carpentaria, by way of the Roper River. The blacks of the region are still "untutored savages."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY STAFF.

Col J Leach, R Artillery, to be Col on the Staff, R A Head Quarters, Bengal Command with the temporary rank of Brigadier Genl, vice Brigadier Genl H Pipon, C B, R Artillery, who has vacated. Dated 3rd Dec 1900.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Maj C V W Williamson, I S C, to be Assist comy Genl, 2nd class, with effect from the 25th Oct 1898.

Capt W E Wimble, I S C, to be Assist Comy Genl, 3rd class, with effect from the 20th April 1898.

PENSIONS.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr E Walmsley, Ordnance Dept, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Second Lieuts to be Lieuts. G Craster, A B Eckford, L S H Smithers, W J Evans, C A Milward, J H V Barr, O W White, H C S Ward, E C Kensington, J G McConaghy, A S Hay, A D Day, F F Hunter and B C Graham.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

BOMBAY COMMAND.

9th Regt of Bo Infy.—Havildar Parbutti Tanpure to the Jemadar, vice Shaikh Abdul Kadir, transferred to the 14th Bo Infy, with effect from the 12th Oct 1900.

13th Regt of Bo Infy.—Subadar Nur Alam Khan to be Subadar-Major, vice Mohan Singh, pensioned, with effect from the 1st Oct 1900, and Havildar Jiwan Ram to be Jemadar, vice Muhammad Bakhsh, promoted, with effect from 25th April 1900.

17th Regt of Bo Infy.—Subadar Karim Khan to be Subadar Major, vice Shaikh Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th Nov 1900.

20th Regt of Bo Infy.—Havildar Navab Singh to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Baldeo Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th Oct 1900.

27th Regt (1st Baluch Battn) of Bo (Light) Infy.—Havaldar Major Ali Haider and Havaldar Habi Bullah, to be Jamadars, vice Karam Shah, and Abdul Amir, seconded for service in China, with effect from 1st Nov 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

The retirement of Major E de S Smart, I S C, has effect from the 24th Oct, 1900, and not as notified in G G O No. 1032 of 1900.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Major-Genl J Cook, C B, I S C,—7th Oct 1900. Col A George A Durand, C B C I E, I S C, Squadron Comr and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse,—6th Jan 1901. Lieut Ernest Le F Payne, Indian Medical Service, Temporary Half-pay List,—3rd Nov 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

The services of Lieut A F Stewart, 10th Regt of Bombay Infantry, which were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, by notification No 1027—141-16F, dated 21st May, 1900, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of famine duty.

The services of Capt A C Hickley, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, which were placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-inChief in India with effect from the date on which he was relieved of famine duty.

FORESTS.

Mr J A McKee, Conservator, Forests, is transferred from the Assam Forest Circle to the Northern Forest Circle, Central Provinces.

Mr C G D Fordyce, Deputy Conservator, Forests, Bengal, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grate, Assam Forest Circle, from the date he relieves Mr J A McKee, Conservator, Forests.

Mr B B Osmaston, Deputy Conservator, Forests, is transferred from the N W Provinces and Oudh to Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Ramaiya Punja, Registrar of the Court of the Resident in Mysore, is appointed to officiate as district Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 6th November, 1900, and during the absence on leave, on medical certificate, for six months, of Mr P S Krishna Rao, or until further orders.

Mr L M Crump, of the I C S, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Assistant Secretary for Berar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C A Smith, I S C, an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, vice Lieut A B Minchin, C I E, I S C, with effect from the 6th December, 1900.

Mr W A Gayer, an Assistant to the General Supt of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted forlough for one year under Article 340 b of the C S Regulations, with the effect from the 1st December, 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Mr E Priestley, an Inspector of Police in the Bombay Presidency, is appointed to officiate as an Asst to the General Supt of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, and is posted to Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Mr W A Gayer, or until further orders.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Vol Rifles—Major William Shipp, VD, to be Hon Lieut-Colonel, Capt Robert William Campion to be Hon Major, Capt Robert Cary Henslow Barnard to be Hon Major.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

Mr R W Egerton, Ex Eng, 1st grade, State Rys, and Dpty Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, is appointed to Officiate as Consulting Eng for Railways, Madras, with the rank of Officiating Chief Engr vice the Hon Mr F J E Spring C I E, appointed to Officiate as Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secry to the Govt of India, P W Dept, or until further orders.

Mr J Lightfoot, Offing Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class 1, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is granted furlough up to and including the 18th Sept, 1901, under Article 340 of the C S Regulations, with effect from the 1st Jan, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J R White, Asst Engr, 1st grade, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Co, is transferred to state Railways and placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma, for employment on the Pegu Moulmein Railway Survey.

The services of Mr B Stapleton, Ex Enger, 3rd grade, temperory rank, State Railways, and Depty Consulting Engr for Railways, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment on the Pegu Moulmein Railway Survey.

Mr F W Allum, Asst Engr, 1st grade, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, is re-transferred to State Railways, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Fatehpur Markandi Chord Railway Survey.

Mr R C F Volkers, Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant General, P W Dept is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Major E A Waller, R E, Depty Accountant Gen, P W Dept, for inspection duty is appointed to Officiate as Depty Account General and Under Secry to the Govt of India, P W Dept with effect from the 12th Dec, 1900.

It is notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secry of State for India, has in Despatch No. 102-Railway, dated the 8th Nov, 1900, sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs 13, 03, 801, for the construction on the 2 feet, 0 inch gauge of a branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway from Raipur to Dhamtari a distance of 50·24 miles.

It is notified for general information that H M's Secy of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs 107,87,082, for the construction of an extension of the Bengal Nagpur Railway from Midnapur to a point south of the Damoda river, a distance of about 114 miles.

Mr. G. V. Martyn, Supdg Eng, 1st class, State Railways, is, on return from leave, reappointed to officiate as Consulting Eng to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, till further orders.

Mr J E Dallas, Supdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, and Offing Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, is on the return of Mr. G V Martyn from leave, appointed Junior Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutt, till further orders.

Mr R C Doyson, Supdg Engr, 3rd Class temporary rank State Railways, and Offig Junior Consulting Engr, to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, reverts to his substantive rank of Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and is appointed Depuy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, till further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Mr G R McDowell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W P and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th Dec, 1900, under article 720 of the C S Regulations.

Mr R B Yates, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, on furlough is permitted to ritire from the service of Govt, with effect from the 22nd Dec, 1900, under Article 712 (c) of the C S Regulations.

The services of Col R R Pulford, C I E, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, N W P and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the afternoon of the 19th Dec, 1900, under Article 684 of the C S Regulations.

Mr W P V Horst, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W P and Oudh, on furlough, is permited to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the 15th Dec, 1900, under Article 485 of the C S Regulations.

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Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages. Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

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One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

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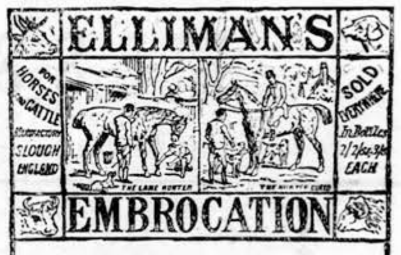

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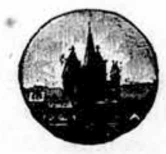
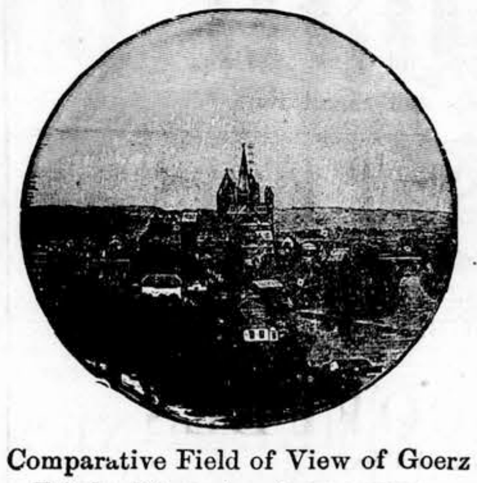


Field of View of ordinary Binocular of best quality.



Comparative Field of View of Goerz Trieder Binocular of same power.

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90° to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

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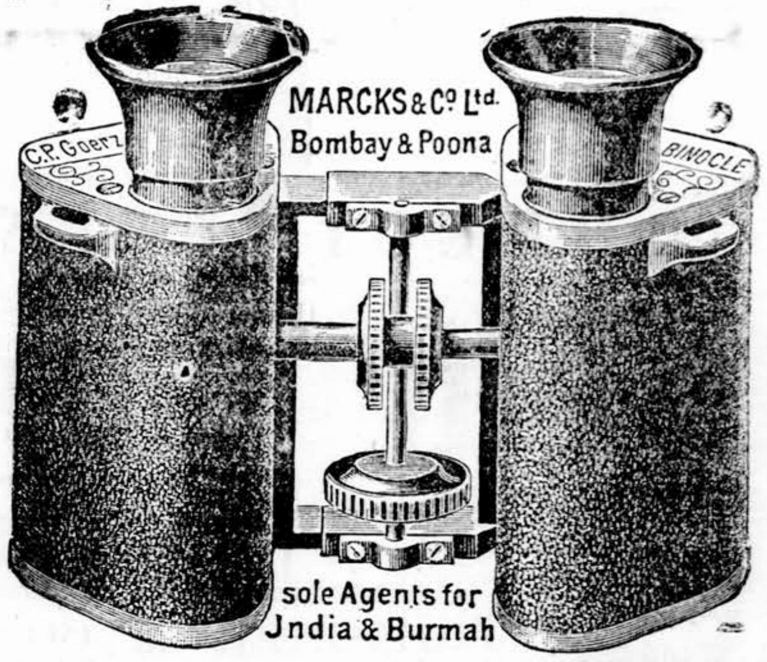

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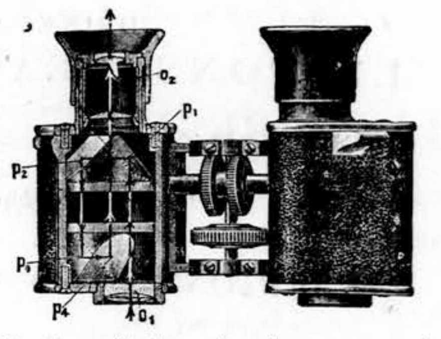
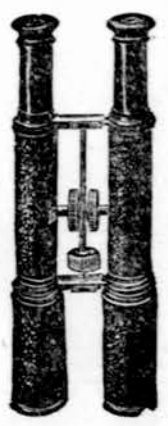
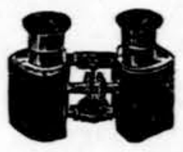


Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

COMPARISON of Length and size of Glasses.



Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.



Comparative size of Goerz Trieder Binocular of the same power.

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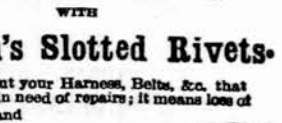

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